SATURDAY NIGHT

JULY 18, 1950

—Ken Bell

TOUJOURS LE TOURISTE: *Paris—her heart's still young and gay.*

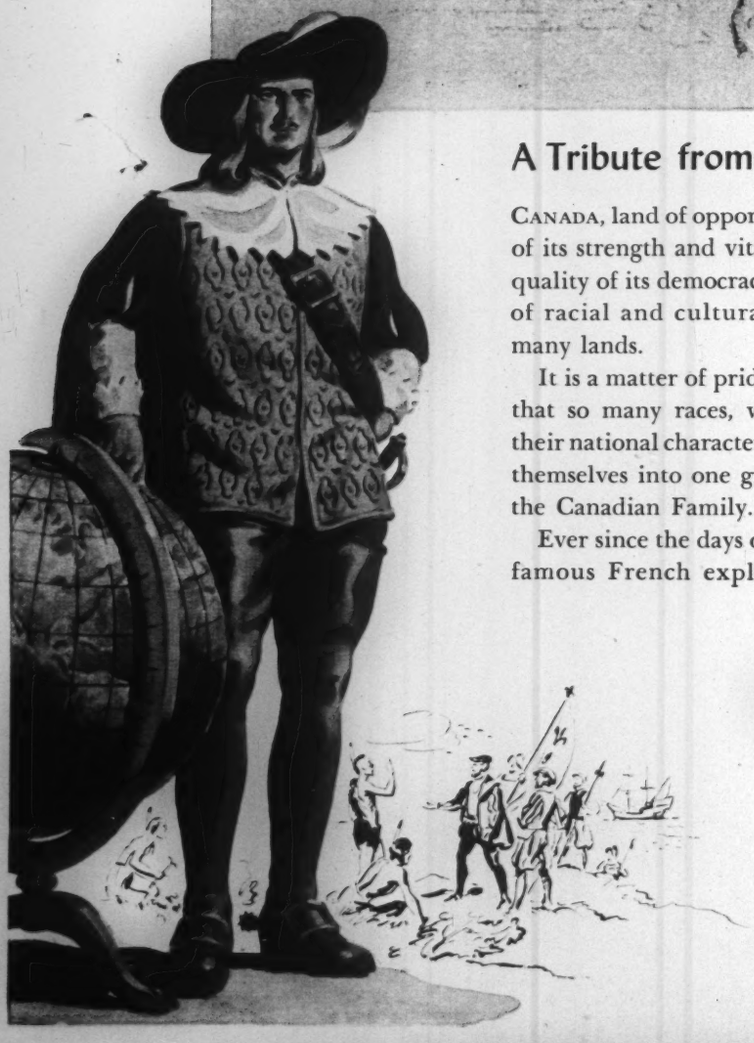
WHAT ARE CANADIANS IN PARIS UP TO?

See Page Eight

10¢

Quebec Handicrafts in High Gear • Kaufman and Ness
Parliament Needn't Make Headlines • Michael Barkway
U.K. and the Schuman Plan • Marston and Whitney

The Canadian Family owes much to . . . France



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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Paris in the Spring may be the romantic preference of some. Paris in any season is the delight of **Every Tourist** (Page 10), as Canadian photographer Ken Bell in a recent trip has illustrated. But to live in Paris! Paris for the student, the artist, the actor, the musician . . . it's, well, *it's Paris!* And the list of Canadians in Paris these days is quite imposing. Harriet Rouillard and husband Dana (University of Toronto Professor) are at present part of that colony, on leave of absence to do historical research. Madame Rouillard is editor of the Canadian Association for Adult Education journal. For her story on what the Canadian colony in Paris is doing, see Page 8.—*Photo by Ken Bell.*

Highlights: Parliament needn't make headlines all the time to be doing a good job says Michael Barkway (Page 11) . . . The province of Quebec has turned its handicraft tradition into a million-dollar business (Page 12) . . . Women are no mystery to Toronto radioman Phil Stone who interviews one a day. He bravely comes up with some advice (Page 24) . . . John L. Marston defends the U.K. stand on the Schuman Plan; Peter Whitney gives the French view (Page 32).

Preview: Next week's SN features will give you some laughs and some thinking. For laughs: Mary Lowrey Ross's Lighter Side on the lightest of summer reading; Melwyn Breen's "City Series" special on "Peevish, Can.," a unique little community. For thinking: Is Stalin still stalling? Read Nicholas Prychodko's "Why Stalin Plays It Safe." Is Canada's oil future really as rosy as it seems? Read Associate Editor Michael Barkway's latest report. Who are the international traders who by-pass international regulations? Read Ernest Waengler's "The Men Who Beat Controls."

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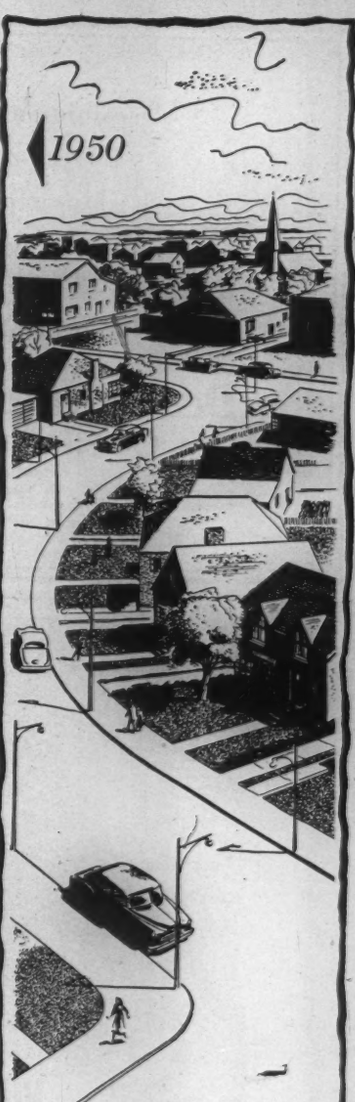

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Next Week's SATURDAY NIGHT . . .
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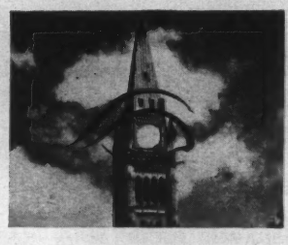


OTTAWA VIEW

NOW IT'S RESPECTABLE

THE Government feels better about Korea now that the UN Security Council has formally appointed MacArthur to lead its forces. It may seem to be fussing over trifles, but External Affairs Minister **Lester Pearson** and PM **Louis St. Laurent** think it makes all the difference. With the Russians screaming round the world that the U.S. is the aggressor, the free countries need, they think, to make it very clear that the U.S. is in fact leading a UN police force operation and that that is why we support them.

It's also important for another reason. That is to draw a clear line between the police operation in Korea, which is a UN business, and the attempt to stop the Chinese Communists attacking Formosa, which is a purely U.S. business. MacArthur is acting as UN commander in Korea. As far as Formosa is concerned he is acting only on U.S. authority. This may easily become confusing, but the Canadian Government insists on the distinction. We have nothing to do with the U.S. policy in Formosa, and don't even approve of it.

MIGHTY CALM CRISIS

THE air of crisis here can be judged from the fact that the PM is in the West for five days and Defence Minister **Brooke Claxton** is in Newfoundland for a week. After a flurry round National Defence headquarters for a few days, Ottawa has relapsed into a summer calm. It has been accepted that Korea may prove a lengthy operation. If there are any plans for sending Canadian help beyond the three destroyers now heading for Pearl Harbor, everybody is very quiet about them. And the truth of the matter is the only formations we have ready for operations (apart from more naval vessels) are these: the air-borne brigade-group of the Army; two jet-fighter squadrons of the RCAF.

The role assigned to these formations is home defence. Mobilization plans have always assumed an overseas campaign which would give the army time to fill out its "cadres" while it was waiting for shipping.

PRESS REACTIONS NOTED

THE Government has taken note of reactions in newspapers all across Canada. It is being both pushed forward and pulled back. The irreconcilable Quebec isolationists, headed by *Le Devoir*, want Canada to have no part in Korea. This caused no surprise. There was some disappointment here at the isolationist line taken by *Le Soleil*, a Liberal paper of Quebec City. But putting it all together one minister gave his impression of Quebec reaction: "On the whole people have taken it calmly. But there's an undercurrent of worry that we shall be dragged along at the U.S. coat-tails."

In the English-speaking press the main criticism is that we are not doing enough. It's led by Conservative organs like the *Globe and Mail* in Toronto and *The Journal* in Ottawa. On the whole the Government doesn't feel too badly about reactions to its present course.

NEW LINK WITH EUROPE

ASSOCIATE Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, **S. D. Pierce** is one of the senior civil servants who gets on very nicely without publicity. But his present mission in Paris marks an important step in Canada's foreign relations. He is the first Canadian representative to attend a meeting of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (the group of countries receiving Marshall Aid). He is there as a result of the decisions taken in London last May when Canada and the U.S. agreed to form a working relationship with OEEC to keep economic ties going after the end of ERP. His business is to recommend to the Government how this relationship should be established. If it is going to mean anything much, it will certainly involve a permanent and senior Canadian representative in Paris. "Sid" Pierce is not that representative, but he well might become such if the appointment is made.

ATLANTIC PACT GROUP

ANNOUNCEMENT is expected soon of a permanent Canadian representative to go to London as member of the "Deputies' Committee" of the Atlantic Council. This is designed as a permanent body to guide the common defence plans of the Atlantic Pact countries. Disappointment has been expressed that the U.S. and U.K. have not appointed men with better-known names to clothe the group with more obvious authority. The Americans insist that their man, a New York lawyer called **Charles Spofford**, is absolutely first rate and that they have tried to get him for many important jobs. The British have appointed **Sir Frederick Hoyer-Miller**, Minister at the Washington Embassy.

TOURIST SEASON

ANYTHING up to a quarter of a million tourists are likely to visit Ottawa's Parliament Buildings this summer. Most of them will want to be photographed with the red-coated Mountie, who this year has been satisfactorily restored to his horse. And many American camera-clickers might be reminded of L. B. Pearson's speech in California: that Canada does not want union with the U.S. "What," he said, "would Hollywood and fiction do if the scarlet-coated RCMP became the Federal Bureau of Arctic Investigation?"

CAPITAL COMMENT

Brighter Days Ahead for CBC

THE Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been pretty thoroughly vindicated by the parliamentary committee on radio. It had been suffering recently from a progressively tougher financial squeeze that threatened in the early future to impair its usefulness materially. But brighter days obviously lie ahead.

Parliament has underwritten its current deficit. I don't see how, in face of the parliamentary endorsement, the Massey Commission can render a less favorable verdict. The broad policy of the CBC on programming has been approved; its desire to serve Canadians more widely by new and more powerful stations wins the favor of the parliamentary committee. So does its determination not to seek more commercial revenues.

The CBC management has had to bank heavily on its ability to "sell" the quality of its current programs and its plans for expansion to our authorities. For years now it has been suffering from the simple fact that its costs have been following the same soaring trends as everything else, while its revenues were largely tied down to a pre-war revenue licence. About the only concession it has been tossed lately was the decision to give it the gross, rather than the net, revenue from radio licences. That helped a bit, but the deficit soon began to swell again. Current budgeting indicates a deficit of $962,000 (which includes depreciation). The vote of $650,000 recently announced will meet the situation until a more permanent solution is found.

Exit the Fee?

Something better than casual grants is imperative if the CBC is to plan for the future with any confidence. The recommendation made by the Corporation to the Massey Commission was a doubling of the $2.50 annual licence. There is a lot to be said for direct tax levies on the actual beneficiaries of public service. But the political reaction to the proposed $5 fee was so vocal I feel pretty sure that won't be the answer. Indeed, I would guess that the fee is on the way out.

What is to be avoided, of course, is any method of financing which strikes at the independence of the CBC from party or political influence. A public corporation at best is always menaced by government intervention. To date, as I've said before, I think the CBC has a highly creditable record of withstanding and repelling any such influence.

An idea which has been aired previously, and seems to be growing in favor, is that the CBC be given statutory right to a specific sum per capita. This would at least save the corporation from the necessity of going to the government in power each year for a vote. One suggestion is $1 per capita. This would certainly put the CBC in a lot better position than it has been for years. It may be more than is immediately needed, but the parliamentary committee was impressed by the development work still to be done, if the CBC is to serve all the Canadian people in a worthy manner.

Tie It Up

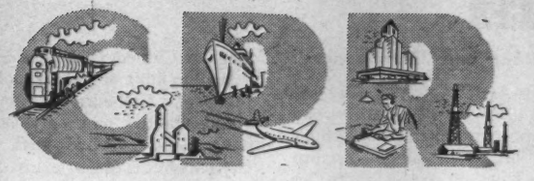
With nearly 14 million people in Canada, even a small per capita grant runs to a lot of money. The current deficit of $962,000, for example, comes to only seven cents per Canadian. If it is decided that some round sum, as that of $1 per head, is a reasonable fee, it might be wise to tie it up to the cost-of-living index, or some similar base. This would protect the corporation from another inflation squeeze, and in turn would protect the Canadian taxpayer somewhat in the event of a sharp cost decline in the early future. These things ought to work both ways.

Apart from the unpopularity of any kind of poll tax, such as the radio licence fee, two considerations have told heavily against any proposal for boosting the fee from $2.50 to $5. Even at the lower rate, it has been costing between 12 per cent and 13 per cent to collect: I suspect that the gross cost—if not the percentage cost—would go up still higher if the fee was $5.

Another factor was the failure of the present broadcasting system to serve many areas of Canada. Radio owners in those blank spots would kick like steers if they were prosecuted for not paying a $5 fee. True, with the increased revenue the CBC should be able to serve practically everybody. But this will take long enough time to permit of plenty of beefing meanwhile.

It may be contended that $14 million collected annually by our general taxation system means that some non-owners will pay for something they don't get or can't use. But, presumably, our general tax system is progressive enough to take care of that complaint. If not, it can be changed.

by Wilfrid Eggleston



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LETTERS

Dean and "Parishioners"

YOUR REMARKS about the Dean of Canterbury (SN June 27) are wrong in one important detail. Canterbury Cathedral, and other similar English cathedrals, have no parishioners "to count carefully," as you suggest, the Dean's absences.

The religious responsibilities of an English Cathedral do not extend beyond the limit of its precincts. . . The fact that a Cathedral has no parochial responsibilities and only caters to a congregation filched from adjoining city parishes is one of many unsatisfactory conditions existing in the Church of England administration.

Fallis, Alta. JOHN F. MILNER

Really So Stupid?

ANYONE stupid enough to write: "Some time ago Mrs. Hobson proved to us, in a novel called 'Gentlemen's Agreement,' that one should never be mean to a Jew on the offchance he may be a Gentile" (as M.B. did in SN, July 4) would doubtless infer from reading "Oedipus the King" that Sophocles' purpose was to warn all foundlings: "Never marry a woman older than yourself, lest she turn out to be your mother."

If M.B. meant it as a joke, it was a singularly tasteless one.

Ottawa, Ont. PAUL A. GARDNER

M. B. replies: Let's see, Yocasta could be a negro, Oedipus a reporter, Jove a best-seller writer. Operator, get me Cecil B.

Faulty Assessments

CONGRATULATIONS on a very interesting article, "Faulty Assessments" by N. B. Baird (SN June 20).

I have had considerable experience both as a lawyer and as a taxpayer regarding the assessments in Toronto and I can endorse all Mr. Baird's criticisms and add a few of my own.

At present my tax bill for the City of Toronto is considerably larger than my bill for income tax for the Dominion of Canada. . . If our income tax was calculated in the same hit-or-miss system as is our real estate tax . . . Mr. Abbott would be in great danger of being hanged from the nearest lamp-post. Why the voters in Toronto pay their real estate taxes year after year without protesting, is beyond me.

If properties were really re-assessed every year, this problem would be solved. . .

Toronto, Ont. ROBERT G. PARKER

THE OTHER DAY I phoned a friend in Regina who *knows* assessments, asking him to read the article in your June 20 issue. This is what he says: "A lot of truth in that paper. Toronto toots its horn, claiming that maladjustments in assessment are being remedied, but the remainder of Canada is putrid." Well, if Toronto can toot its horn we in Saskatchewan can really blow ours, because we have remedied our inequities. Again, it appears that the East knows little of the West.

"Good article, just the same."

Regina, Sask. STEWART YOUNG

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Prof. Andrew Stewart, 46, head of the University of Alberta's Department of Political Economy, will succeed **Dr. Robert Newton** as President of the University in September.

Brig. William J. Megill, DSO, 42, Deputy Chief of General Staff at Army Headquarters, will take command of HQ, British Columbia Area, Vancouver, next month.

Richard Reginald Bell, KC, MLA, was elected PC Leader for PEI following the retirement of the **Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan.**

DEATHS

Alexander Angus McIntosh, 76, one of Canada's best-known crusading journalists, formerly Editor-in-Chief of "The Globe and Mail," Toronto; in Toronto after protracted ill health.

William M. Birks, 81, outstanding Canadian merchant and philanthropist of Montreal. His work for world relief organizations brought decorations from seven countries; in Montreal.

Major Keith Ogilvie Hutchison, MD, CM, FACS, prominent Montreal doctor; after a long illness, in Montreal.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 41 July 18, 1950

For Federal Union

THE Senate of Canada has approved ("on division", but with only one Senator in audible opposition) the calling of a convention of delegates from the North Atlantic Pact democracies for the purpose of exploring the extent to which those democracies can apply "within the framework of the United Nations" the principles of federal union. This approval may have some effect in the United States, where there is a proposal that the President should be requested to call such a convention.

The term "principles of federal union" is extremely vague, but it is obviously necessary that at this stage the promoters of any such movement should leave ample scope for differences of opinion as to what should be its ultimate issue. In the event of the United States inviting delegates to such a convention it would, we think, be morally impossible for Canada to abstain, although Senator DuTremblay would be much distressed, since he feels that in any kind of federation "some rights which our citizens have fought for over a long period of time would be lost". This is the attitude of complete nationalism, which we fancy is much more widespread in all the countries involved than the promoters of the convention imagine. It may not in many cases go so far as a refusal even to explore the possibilities of federal union, but it may lead to a demand for restrictions and limitations on that union, in the name of the freedom of national sovereign states, which would make its value somewhat tenuous.

The dangers which confront the democratic nations at the moment are sufficiently serious to make quite a large amount of federation acceptable in the realm of defence. Unfortunately that is only one of the realms in which federation would operate, and it is doubtful whether it could operate very effectively there unless it were set going in all the other realms on about the same scale. Much of the discussion in the Canadian Senate sounded as if the speakers felt that one of the objects to be attained by federation was the lessening or even abolition of various kinds of economic barriers everywhere except at home. There was talk, for example, of the extent to which tariff barriers increase the economic difficulties of the countries of Europe, but very little sign of a realization that if federation is going to diminish the tariff barriers of Europe it will have also to diminish the tariff barriers of North America. Nor did anybody breathe a word about the thorny problem of migration, although a federation in which the citizens of one federated state cannot move into the territory of another federated state is obviously not very highly federated.

Senator Robertson, the Government leader, who made what was probably the most statesmanlike contribution to the discussion, did seem to have in mind a union which, in his own words, "would integrate the economies of at least all the partners of the North Atlantic Pact, and possibly others, for their common welfare"; and he suggested that no-one could deny that such an integration was worth thinking about. Canada is prepared to think about it, but it will need more than thinking. If it is to be not only federal but a "union" there will have to be a good deal of that surrender of national sovereignty which so alarms Senator DuTremblay. If there is not to be any surrender to speak of, it will be no union and very little of a federation.

Judges, Officials, Padlocks

WE PRINTED last week in our National Roundup a considerable part of the judgement of Mr. Justice F. T. Collins on the Quebec Padlock Law. We have no intention of taking issue with the court's decision that that law is *intra vires*, which we think is quite probably correct and which anyhow will be passed upon later by a higher court. But the admiration which Mr. Justice Collins expressed for the statute has nothing to do with its constitutionality and seems to us to be in some respects ill-founded, while in one respect it seems to have led him into a very dubious legal argument. The fact that there is no federal law making the propagation of Communism a crime surely does not justify the conclusion that therefore "the field of legislation with regard to Communism is wide open for legislation by any Province."

Our inability to share Mr. Justice Collins' admiration for the Padlock Law is not due to any desire to help the propagation of Communism. It is due to the fact that the Attorney-General does not have to prove that Communism has been propagated in the premises which he padlocks, or even to know what Communism is. He acts upon his own discretion and is answerable to nobody. He does not have to prove to the satisfaction of a court that any specific action has been performed in the premises, and the owner or tenant of the premises has no opportunity to bring evidence to the contrary. We feel that the people of Quebec will some day regret that they conferred upon a political official a power which ought properly to be exercised only by an independent court. And we regret that one of the members of the judiciary should look favorably at this invasion of the judiciary's field.

Veil Over Velikovsky

SOME weeks ago we published a review, written by the editor of this journal, of a work entitled "Worlds in Collision" by Dr. Immanuel Velikovsky. Dr. Velikovsky was expounding a theory, of his own invention, roughly to the effect that certain catastrophic events referred to in the literature and monuments of early man could be accounted for by disturbances of the earth's normal behavior as a planet, caused by the near approach of the planet Venus. Venus is believed by Dr. Velikovsky to have been at one time a comet, and to have become a planet only after causing some tremendous dislocations in the motion of the earth and in the behavior of its magnetic fields. Our

STRONG FIGURES EMERGE

editor, while carefully informing his readers that he had no qualifications for "evaluating the scientific probability or otherwise" of these theories, admitted that he had found the book an interesting exposition of a highly original idea.

Since that time the American scientific world has gone through a cataclysm almost as violent as those referred to by Dr. Velikovsky. Scientific experts in fields ranging from archaeology to astrophysics have expressed the utmost doubt about the author's scholarship in their respective spheres. Astronomers, who seldom have much to get excited about because none of the events which interest them occurred less than a million years ago and there is therefore very little that can be done about them, were the most ardent of the critics; but they enlisted supporters in many other fields, and eventually the Macmillan Company repented of its association with the book and turned it over to Doubleday.

In England there has been no corresponding excitement and no publisher has thrown the book off his shelves. The English attitude seems to be that truth is mighty and will prevail, especially if everybody is allowed to say what he thinks. Even in the United States there has been some protest against the pressure alleged to have been applied to the Macmillan Company by persons of influence in the scientific world.

We should not ourselves have dreamed of calling for the suppression of "Worlds in Collision", but we confess to being a little alarmed at the prospect described to us by a leading Canadian scientist who fears that the book "will be quoted in pulpits for years to come" in support of the Fundamentalist view concerning the Old Testament miracles. We therefore warn our readers that preachers who quote Velikovsky can hardly claim the support of any large body of scientific opinion.

The Marcotte Motion

IT SEEMS a pity that the interesting and important motion of Senator Marcotte, declaring that the consent of a Province when required for a constitutional amendment can be expressed only by its Legislature, should have been so grievously misconstrued as it was the other day by the Toronto *Star*. The motion said nothing whatever about when the consent of a Province should be required and when it should not; it merely dealt with the manner in which that consent should be granted, and in effect declared the Senate's opinion that it should not be granted by a mere action of the executive without any expression from the Legislature. The *Star*, presumably having omitted to read the text of the motion, assumed that it was intended to insist upon provincial consent as a requisite for any amendment of the constitution —an attitude which would be in flat contradiction to that of the present Dominion Government, which has already secured from the British Parliament the right to amend a large part of the constitution by the action of Parliament alone.

The motion was passed without division, and will, we imagine, be embodied in whatever form of procedure is ultimately devised for the making of amendments affecting provincial rights. The sole essential point of the Marcotte motion is the principle which, as the mover reminded the Senate, was enunciated in 1871 and repeated in 1876 in the House of Commons, the principle that the duty of the executive is to administer, not to legislate. That is a principle which has been grievously neglected in the last fifty years, but to neglect it in connection with so grave a matter as the amendment of the constitution would be perilous in the extreme.

BEWARE *Executive Power: Senator Marcotte.*

Senator Marcotte is one of the sincerest friends of liberty in the two Houses of Parliament. His speech on that subject in 1942 when the bill for granting a billion dollars' worth of goods to Great Britain was before the Senate, is one of the classics of our political oratory.

Are We Doing Enough?

By CONTRAST with the measures that are being taken in the United States—and even in Australia —to pull in reserves of manpower, Canada certainly seems detached from the Korean crisis. The Government must be aware of the anxiety—expressed particularly in the opposition press—that we should carry our full share of the United Nations operation. It must also weigh the contrary feeling—expressed particularly in Quebec nationalist circles—that we are already too much involved in a matter which is not our direct concern.

In principle there is no question about our right course. The major part even of Quebec opinion must assent to the proposition that the United Nations should stop the Korean aggression. The difficulties only arise when the principle is put into practice. And the crucial factor, which seems not to be generally realized, is that stated in *Ottawa View* this week: that the only Canadian units ready for immediate operations (apart from the Navy) are the brigade-group of the army and two jet-fighter squadrons. These were all designed for home defence. It may be that the risk of any direct attack on Canadian territory is extremely remote: we believe it is. But it would be a bold government which would ship these scanty forces out of the country, and leave Canada unprotected except for incompletely trained and organized reserve forces.

To send air or ground forces to Korea would, therefore, mean putting into effect at least part of the war-mobilization program. It would mean either calling up reservists or reorganizing our active ground forces into a compact fighting unit, thereby destroying the "cadre" basis on which our mobilization should be built. We hope the Government has plans ready for at least a partial mobilization. It would be criminally negligent if it had not. But we do not deceive ourselves that a fighting force could be ready for action in less than a number of months. This being so, we think that the Korean situation would need to deteriorate a good deal, and the UN need for Canadian forces to be a good deal more pressing, before the Government should take such drastic action.

The present emergency should certainly bring it to question, however, whether Canada has strong enough forces to provide her with reasonable safety, and fulfil her international responsibilities.

Early Morning Landing

IN DAYLIGHT, *there is life and living speech;*
The constant grumble, the resilient splash
Of slow tide lifting on a slanted beach;
And blowing sunlight; and the measured flash
Of the sea marching.

But the beach and bay
Are vague as midnight now, in midnight thinned
At the sky's edge by the first hint of gray;
And calm as sleep before the morning wind.

Calmer than sleep. But the eyes lift to find
In the veiled night the faint recurring spark
Of a known beacon. And the listening mind
Is wakened, listening; and the veil is stirred
By a dim ghost of sound—a far-off word
And the soft thump of rowlocks in the dark.

CHARLES BRUCE

Bill of Rights Report

"THE preferable place for such fundamental law" as that which affirms and guarantees the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the citizen and of the visitor within the gates "is in the constitution, which at present in Canada is the British North America Act," says the Report of the Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms which was adopted by the Canadian Senate on the last day of the session just ended. The enactment of such an addition to the constitution presents difficulties, the Report continues. "Concurrence is an essential requisite to constitutional progress." Moreover the BNA Act is at present an imperial statute, and an appeal to Westminster to legislate "would have the appearance at least of a surrender of sovereignty." The Senate Committee therefore feels that it would be wise to await the working out of a method for the control within Canada of the Canadian constitution, and the effecting of agreement as to the rights to be guaranteed.

In the meantime, and as an interim measure, the Committee recommends the adoption by Parliament of a Declaration of Human Rights, to be strictly limited to the federal legislative jurisdiction. This, while not binding on the present or future Parliaments, "would serve to guide the Canadian Parliament and the federal Civil Service." Its general lines could be those of the preamble and main articles of the United Nations Universal Declaration, subject to the reservations expressed by Canada's UN delegates.

For the eventual drafting of a constitutional Bill of Rights, the Committee recommends that the task should be referred to "a carefully selected committee," without however making any suggestions as to how that committee should be set up. What is required, it declares, "is one grand and comprehensive affirmation, or reaffirmation, of human rights, equality before the law, and of security, as the philosophical foundation of our nationhood." And it concludes with an eloquent recommendation that "all men give thought to the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, so that by common consent the rule of law and liberty be more fully established and more universally practised."

Owing to its appearance in the closing hours of

a very full session this document has not received anything like as much attention as it deserves. It constitutes the first serious move for protection against wrongs and evils which in the nineteenth century seemed almost on the point of disappearing, but which in the twentieth have again arisen to plague mankind in many countries, and are not unknown in Canada. We believe this Report to be a historic document, and we think that Senator Roebuck, who presided over the Committee and was largely responsible for the very considerable success of its work, is entitled to the gratitude of all friends of liberty and justice.

Celebrating Waterloo

SOME of our readers may be interested in a new, or at least comparatively recent, development in the Province of Quebec which is called "le Mouvement Quebec-Wallonie". It appears to be a movement which was started in 1935 for the purpose of associating together, "chiefly on the cultural level", all the groups of persons of French origin who are outside of France, among which the French of Canada and of Belgium are of course most prominent. The Movement celebrates annually in Belgium the battle of Waterloo, and "the flag of Quebec is alway present at this rally of those who are faithful to the memory of France". The groups represented at this event include Walloons, Luxembourgers, French Swiss and others. Information concerning what is described as "a spiritual union of countries of the French tongue" may be obtained from R. B. de Blois, in care of *Le Temps*, Quebec.

Explaining Canada

TO AN American reader of a work on the life and constitutional structure of Canada it must be an immense relief to come across a footnote (even if it be only at the back of the book) informing him that the words "holding office during pleasure" mean that the appointee can be fired by the cabinet of the government which he serves. Even if he knows that fact already, the discovery will assure him that any other strange phrases which he may meet — such as the *arpent* for a linear measurement, as in "one *arpent* from de shore" —will equally be explained.

This is the overwhelming merit, though among many others, of "Canada" in the United Nations Series, a volume edited by George W. Brown and published by the University Press of Toronto and California (Toronto $6.50). It is a thoroughly scientific and informed book, not designed for "popular" consumption, and it will be read for information by a great many Americans (and referred to by a great many more, for it is well indexed and neatly divided); and it is so written that they cannot fail to understand it. On the other hand it is not written to cater to any of their preconceived ideas; for example it is stated that the Acadian expulsion was not ordered by the British government, and the reader is referred to J. B. Brebner's "New England's Outpost," in which the chief responsibility is laid at the door of the New Englanders. (Gustave Lanctot has also pointed out that France, by endeavoring to arm the Acadians and by enlisting many of them in her armies, made it inevitable that they should be treated as potential enemies.)

There are, moreover, certain advantages about writing (and editing) for a non-Canadian public. No Canadian enterprise publishing for itself alone would have been likely to issue Professor Lower's chapter on "Religion and Religious Institutions," an admirably balanced piece of judgment which includes the observation (in a parenthesis) that the school privileges of the French in Ontario have "in the main consisted in the privilege of doing without schools." Nor would a purely Canadian volume, at any sale price, have been able to bring together the top men of their fields in a list of contributors which includes Edgar McInnis, J. Wreford Watson, A. L. Burt, D. G. Creighton, Innis, MacGregor Dawson, Underhill, Brady, Kirkconnell and a dozen more.

Canada owes a great debt for the book to the University of California, and the general editor of the series, Robert J. Kerner.

The Alcohol Problem

WE SHARE the "deep concern" expressed by the Synod of the Anglican diocese of Toronto "at the rapid increase in most Provinces of the consumption of both malt liquors and spirits," but we incline to regret that it refused to accept the very sensible recommendations of its own social service council for dealing with that situation.

It is a situation whose causes go much deeper than the changes in the licensing system—and much deeper than anything that could be remedied by any future changes in that system. They include the immense and very sudden increase in the incomes (not cash only but purchasing power) of the vast majority of Canadians, the break-down of parental authority, the increased freedom of women (who were almost all non-drinkers before 1925), the ease of transportation (enabling people to get away from the restraints imposed by the presence of those who know them), and probably even the great increase of leisure resulting from the shortening of working hours.

The proportion of luxury expenditure in our total national outgo has been rising steadily, and at times rapidly, for 50 years. It seems useless to expect that this luxury expenditure will not include a very substantial amount of alcohol, and the social service council very sensibly took the view that this is an evil in itself only when it takes the form of excess, leading to lack of control over behavior, or when the drinker is too young or is in charge of a powerful piece of machinery like an automobile.

Unfortunately the figures of the increase in Ontario—population up one-fifth, malt beverages multiplied by four, spirits multiplied by 3½—are far too great to allow us to conclude that the increase is only in "legitimate" drinking. There must be also far too great an increase in drunkenness, drinking by minors and drinking by motorists. This is not a situation that can be remedied by the compulsion of prohibition (which in the present state of prosperity could never be enforced and would lead to disasters worse than those of the 'twenties), or by teaching that every act of consumption of an alcoholic beverage is a sin. It needs the restoration of that sense of moral responsibility which used to be inculcated not only in church and school but also in almost every Canadian home. The conditions of the age do not make this easy.

On Scottish Secession

("The suggestion that Scotland lacks the financial strength to maintain domestic rule brought a quick retort from Robert Turpie. 'Why, we could balance our budget on the export of whisky alone,' he declared."—News item.)

SCOTS, wha hae wi' England wed,
Scots, wham Cripps has often bled,
Scramble from your warmthless bed—
On to victorie!
Scotland's England's brightest jewel;
Noo's the time, an' dinna fool—
Time we had domestic rule
'Stead of slaverie.

Wha will be a traitor man?
Wha will eat from Attlee's han'?
Wha sae Lilliputian
As submit to Cripps?
Wha believes what Bevan says?
What's sincere in Whiteley's breas'?
Where's the Scot that relishes
Labor Party whips?

Scots, now wont to bend the knee,
Pull thegither. You will see
National divorce will be
Not the slightest risky:
No more run by Labor crooks,
No more snagged on England's hooks,
We can balance all our books
On exported whisky.

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

THE Canadian Army is advertising for cooks "who have what it takes." Army cooks may have what it takes, but the rest of the Army must just take what they have.

"Three BC Destroyers to Sail Monday" says a heading in the *Vancouver Sun*. We did not know that the Canadian Provinces were maintaining their own fleets, and we are wondering about Alberta and Saskatchewan, which have no coastline.

A new model of car has a horn which can be turned into a loudspeaker for telling the man ahead what the driver thinks of him. If it seems unfair that the man ahead should not be able to answer back, don't forget that he can go right on hogging the road.

Trygve Lie is in a tough spot. When he went to Moscow some U.S. senators said he was "on the side of the enemy." When he denounces aggression in Korea, Gromyko says he has "obligingly" assisted the U.S. "in a gross violation of the UN Charter."

Discussing the Columbia University Press poll on the most boring books, the *Peterborough Examiner* says that "the plam, if you can call it a plam, went to 'Pilgrim's Progress'." Well, you can, but why should you?

As we see it, the new immigration rules mean that the Minister can let in anybody he likes and keep out almost anybody he doesn't like.

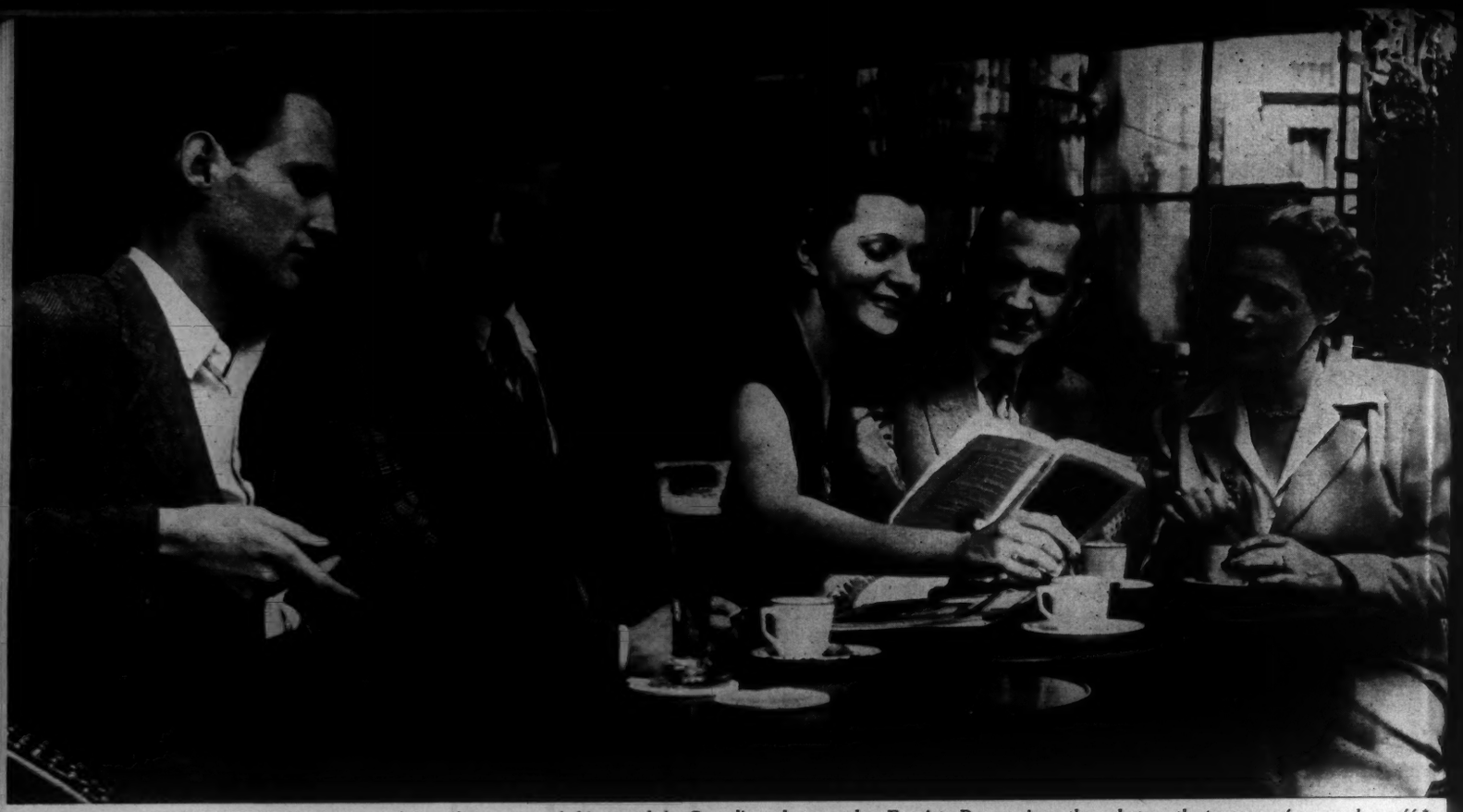
The nearer we get to being blown into the

next world, the keener we seem to be about the things of this one.

We do not think Canadians need worry any longer about the progress of Communism in the Canadian Civil Service. The latest news from Czechoslovakia is that the Communists there are paying even civil servants on the basis of "reward according to work done."

The boom in the stock market ends when the boom-boom begins.

Lucy says that this is the time to learn to swim so that you may live to be run over by a speeding motorist.



LEFT BANK INTERLUDE: *A group of Canadians snapped this month by Canadian photographer Evariste Desparois as they chat on the* terrasse *of a popular café.**

What Are Canadians in Paris Up To?

That All Depends on How They Regard This Gay, Romantic City. Is It the Night Life? Are Points of Interest Most Important? The Museums? Or Are They There to Work?

by Harriet Rouillard

PARIS in July . . . The sidewalk café of *La Rotonde* on Boulevard Montparnasse. . . Three Canadian lads and two Canadian lasses at a table. . . . *"Garçon!"* . . . "What will *les Canadiens* have? . . . Moselle, brandy, some cognac?" . . . They're Canadians all right but they're not tourists. How can you tell?

They're not talking about the sudden first view of Winged Victory in the Louvre, nor about "Louise" from a box at the opera, nor about the fascinating bookstalls along the Seine . . . those were the things they, too, saw in the salad days of their life here in Paris. . . Now they are serious workers . . . just as if they were back home in Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg.

The young artist talks about texture and brush strokes and always about Picasso; the pianist murmurs about Poulenc and the actress recites snatches of Molière dialogue.

But above and beyond all else they are Canadians. And—important fact—none of the five at the table (nor any of the rest of us over here) has to apologize for being a Canadian in the arts. With Gallic abandon we can shout to the top of the Eiffel tower that Canada has a cultural life. The French appreciate that point of view. They regard their own literature, philosophy, art, music, theatre—even their language—as the finest achieved by western civilization. Boasting? They shrug expressive shoulders. Not at all. The best culture should be as widely known as possible.

So, to the French, it's sensible for us to bring our music, paintings and writings to France.

Paris now houses the most active cultural-affairs section of our Canadian diplomatic missions abroad. The French practically insist on it. Fulgence Charpentier is a good example. In Ottawa, our Department of External Affairs merely lists him as "First Secretary and Information Officer"; in Paris, in the official diplomatic directory, he's described as First Secretary, "Press and Cultural Affairs."

Two years ago Charpentier came to Paris. Since then he has neatly balanced publicity for Canadian arts activity with opportunities for Canadian students to develop a "public." This Spring—the much publicized Spring of the Longchamp races in the *Bois de Boulogne* and the horse chestnuts on the *Champs Elysées*—this writer attended just such a public showing of painting and sculpture by Canadians.

Thirteen—out of an estimated 40 in Paris — were represented, including Montrealers Mimi Parent-Benoit, Paul Beaulieu and H. I. Abramson; Torontonians Anita Elkin and Tobie Steinhouse; Harry Kelman of Ottawa and Jean Benoit of Quebec City. This is the second year for such an exhibition.

THEY SANG *in Notre Dame Cathedral: Montreal's* Les Disciples de Massenet.

And our Canadian musicians! Paris is their Mecca. A few weeks ago *La Revue Musicale* even organized a whole program of first performances of Canadian compositions. Interpreted by Canadians!

Pianist Violet Archer of Montreal opened the program. Harry Somers of Toronto played two of his compositions: a piano sonata and, with violinist Gilles Lefebvre of Montreal, a *rhapsodie* for violin and piano. Simone Rainville of Quebec City sang songs by Clermont Pépin (*Prix d'Europe* winner in 1949) who was there, listening with an approving ear. Colombe Pelletier played piano pieces by Winnipegger Barbara Pentland and Montrealer Jean Papineau-Couture; and Thérèse Charbonneau of Ottawa a *gigue* by Léo-Pol Morin. These performances were recorded and distributed for European broadcast.

The Paris radio networks frequently use Canadian talent. Favorable newspaper comment on a March 2 broadcast specially mentioned the works of Pentland and Pépin; also praised the excellent training by the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. First Secretary Charpentier has difficulty in

*Group: Harry Somers of Toronto, Clermont Pépin of Quebec, Madeleine Sicotte of Montreal, First Secretary Fulgence Charpentier and Madame Charpentier.

meeting all the requests received for new Canadian music: we just don't publish fast enough to keep up with the demand in Paris!

The Lord never has created enough tenors it seems. While Paris has always had plenty of chanteuses and Jean-Sablon-type singers, she suffers today from an acute shortage of tenors. Quebec City is supplying two: Raoul Jobin of New York Met fame is leading tenor at the Paris Opera and Léopold Simoneau is now under contract to the *Opéra Comique*. So is his wife, Pierrette Alarie. This brilliant coloratura is a '43 "Singing Star" and a '45 Metropolitan Scholarship winner.

Les Disciples de Massenet, a choral group of 50 voices from Montreal, led by Charles Goulet, came to France this Spring. They were granted special dispensation to sing Fauré's Requiem Mass (for fallen Canadian soldiers) in massive towered Notre Dame Cathedral itself—a rather remarkable exception since women are not usually permitted to sing in Notre Dame.

By now the choir will have appeared in Lille at a festival of choirs; then in Rouen, Reims and Chartres; and for a colorful finale at a concert at the *Palais de Chaillot* in Paris. Funds for this expedition ($40,000) were raised by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. If only for this tour of *Les Disciples*, Canada is clearly on the musical map of France.

Winners with Pens

Writers? Within the last few years French Canadian authors have been flirting with the Paris publishing houses. Quite successfully, too, for François Hertel found a publisher for his novel, "Six Femmes et un Homme" and Robert de Roquebrune for his "Mémoires de Mon Enfance." A number of Canadians have even submitted works in competition for France's literary prizes. A couple of years ago Gabrielle Roy's "Bonheur d' Occasion" won the *Prix Femina*. And just a couple of weeks ago in Montreal Yves Theriault was notified that he was the first beneficiary of a grant offered by the Government of France to French Canadian writers (SN, July 4). He will be here next Fall.

We have a very brilliant actress in our midst, too. Dark-eyed, dynamic Madeleine Sicotte won the award for the best actress in the 1949 Dominion Drama Festival. This was in "Phèdre" as presented by Montreal's *Le Conservatoire Lassalle*. Now she is here in Paris, studying drama and cramming in as many matinees as possible at the *Comedie Française*, home of Molière and Racine.

—Dassaul

LEOPOLD SIMONEAU

Centre for this group of Canadians in Paris is 72 Avenue Foch, the spacious Canadian Embassy behind its iron picket fence and trim shrubs. There Fulgence Charpentier is a friend in need—not only to this young talented colony of artists but also to the doctors, students and professors who come to France to use her universities, laboratories and libraries. But the trend is not all in one direction. Many young French people are interested in going to Canada and appeal to him for information.

This curiosity and warm feeling about Canada exists at all levels. Jovial Madame Gardes, owner of the restaurant where we eat most often, always greets us with a beaming smile. The reason: we were introduced by a compatriot known to the establishment as *"Monsieur Canada."*

"Nous devenons une succursale de Canada, n'est-ce pas?" she exclaims with delight. And a "branch" of Canada is Paris indeed! *"Oh, j'aime bien le Canada,"* says Madame Gardes.

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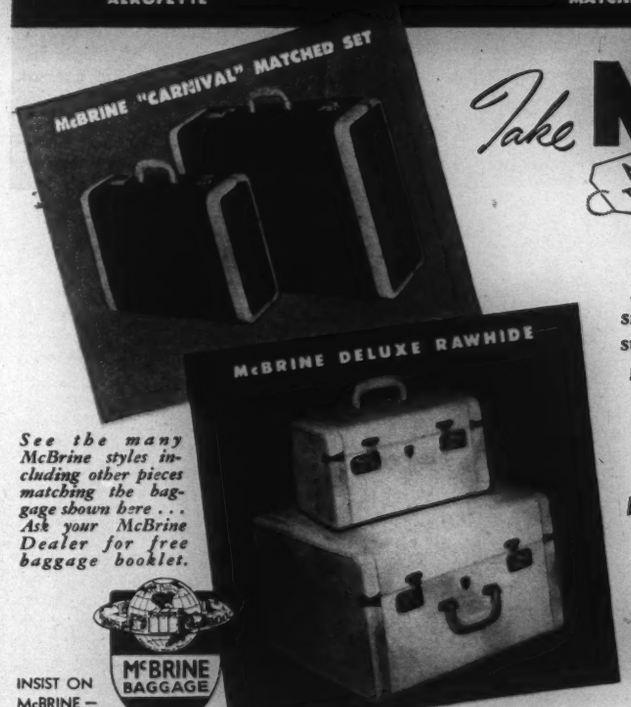

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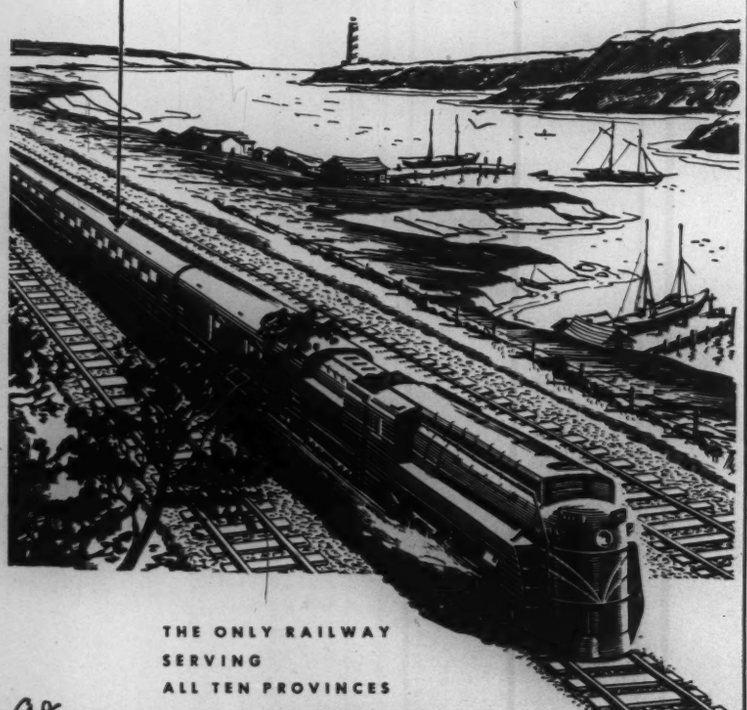

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TRAVEL

PARIS NEEDS PLANNING

Wise Visitors Will Select Carefully And Walk as Much as Possible

KNOWING Paris is not a question of pocket-book but of time, of forethought and of method.

Whoever tries ambitiously to impress the picture of all the beautiful things in Paris on his mind, runs the risk of retaining only a series of superficial images, comparable to a series of poor picture post-cards. This is not the way to do it.

Depending upon the time at one's disposal, it is possible to select some unforgettable pictures.

For instance, the finest memory one can keep of Notre Dame cathedal is that of a quarter of an hour spent alone, contemplating its marvellous 13th century rose windows or gazing up from one of the quays of the Seine at the apse which stands out as one of the most magnificent creations in stone that the mind of man has ever conceived.

Or stop in front of the Opera. What do you look for? There is to be seen there Carpeaux's admirable group "dance," which is one of the loveliest memories one can carry away. A good book of reproductions will serve to familiarize you with the rest.

Or visit the Place de la Concorde just at sunset and see the last rays blazing down the full-length of the Champs Elysées through the Arc de Triomphe! Return at night when the fountains are playing and take another look up the avenue acknowledged as the most beautiful in the world.

Thus each individual can introduce the essential active element into the enforced passivity of conducted tours. It is all very well to follow the guide. But his explanations need not be retained word for word.

I once saw a group of people following a guide through the Louvre. The guide spoke rapidly, pausing before one picture and then another. Every single individual in the group had a guide book in hand reading swiftly as he walked, with now and then a rapid glance up at a picture here and there. It would be interesting to know what was retained of that excursion!

But Paris is not only famous monuments—Paris is also a series of villages with various customs and occupations whose inhabitants are no less interesting to look at than the Madeleine or Sacré-Coeur. Secondly, because villages have riches to offer: "the little-known treasures of Paris". These old houses, castles, cloisters, towers, gates, windmills, fountains and statues, have been described in a splendid volume by René Heron de Villefosse.

Just to take a few examples of some of the "different" things one can do: what about a visit to the cemetery Père La Chaise? There, in the early morning one may enjoy a walk—and incidentally visit the tombs of Sarah Bernhardt, of Chopin, of Oscar Wilde, or even the celebrated tomb of Abélard and Hèloise, famed for the most beautiful love story in history. Indeed, nearby may be seen loitering a romantic young couple or a disconsolate girl who has placed a tiny bouquet of fresh violets on the tomb as a tribute to an imperishable love.

And across the street are two restaurants famous for their sardonic names: "La Famille" and "On est mieux ici qu'en face" (One is better here than across the street).

In the Latin quarter may be found many narrow twisted streets that recall the student days of six hundred years of students. In the Little "Rue des Anglais" a colony of English students were established in the 13th century. Around the corner is the "Chat-qui-peche" (Street of the Fishing Cat). Across the Seine near the Palais Royale is to be found the street of "Good Children" and one does one's shopping in the middle of the city along the beautiful "Boulevard of Nasturtiums."

Indeed, street names in themselves are clues to the past of Paris. Many recall trades and crafts or incidents in history of the people as far back as the middle ages. Think of these, for instance: the street of "Cherubs"; of "Little Ducks"; of the "Drop of Gold"; of the "Deaf Woman" and "The Three Blindmen"; the street of the "Joyful" and the street of "Sinners"; the streets of "Sighs," "Good Wishes" and of "Short Breath."

How can one help fearing that the tourist who would like to be familiar with Paris in all its aspects will only get to know the grandiose and the commonplace? If I mention such a long list of interesting streets, it is not to suggest that the tourist visit them all. No, it is just a hint to keep his eyes open even in the most casual walk through Paris. The observation of plaques at street corners and on buildings; the sign above a door or the name of a street may be very rewarding. For every step taken in our city cuts across the footsteps of poets and artists, revolutionists and kings. These things can't be seen from the bus. That is why you should walk, if you really want to see Paris.—*J.B.*

ARC DE TRIOMPHE

Parliament Needn't Make Headlines

This Has Been One of the Century's Dullest Sessions But It's Been One in Which Much Work Was Done

by Michael Barkway

MY FATHER was brought up in the strict tradition of Scottish presbyterianism. He loved the story of Habakkuk and the Sunday-school pupil, and it came back to my mind as I thought of our MP's dispersing from Ottawa to their home ridings.

The small bairn was asked one unhappy Sunday to find the book of the prophet Habakkuk. It is only a small book among the Old Testament prophets, and the poor child, fumbling with his Bible, was always coming across Chronicles and Kings and Isaiah. But Habakkuk he could not find. The minister sternly admonished him. "Now, Jamie," he said, "one day you will die. And when you go to heaven the first pairson you will meet will be the good prophet Habakkuk. And do ye ken what he will say to you? He will say: 'Well, Jamie, and what did you think o' ma wee bookie'?"

Your MP, it is true, may be more worldly-wise than the minister's conception of Habakkuk. He probably won't risk discouragement by asking you what you thought of his "wee speechie." Even though he sent it to you, had it printed by the King's Printer and carried through the mails at the taxpayers' expense.

Chances are you didn't read it; that if you did you found it unconscionably dull; and that anyway you don't judge your MP by his speeches.

But how are you to judge him? He might die rather than admit it, but your judgment is going to be on his mind when he gets back home. He probably wonders whether you have been reading some of the recent outpourings in Canadian magazines. About how "they're killing our democracy;" Parliament is declining into impotence; MP's are being driven to drink by not having enough to do; we'd be better off with 100 instead of 262 MP's. And then you may search your mind to try to remember something that Parliament has done this session: just one thing, so that you can sound intelligent when you meet "your member." If you can't remember much that Parliament has been doing—and I don't suppose you can—you may begin to wonder whether those articles were right.

Actually, all the people I've talked to agree that this has been a thoroughly useful session of Parliament. It's been almost as dull as it could be. Few exciting fights, major decisions or policy departures since mid-February. Yet if you're a prairie farmer you think it important that the Prairie Farm Assistance Act has been amended; if you're a Cape Breton coal-miner you are very much concerned about the new grants for the mines. And much of the new legislation has been much more specialized than that. There was the small matter of amending the Acts that require electricity and gas meters to be checked every six years; amendments to the Canada Shipping Act; a new bill to make Canadian standards of electric and photometric measurements conform to international standards. Dull, but necessary.

Now this is the sort of business that tests the quality of MP's much more thoroughly than the excitement of some public row. There are plenty of influences at work trying to scare up every minor disagreement into an artificial crisis; plenty of temptations to exaggeration and high-flown oratory. Everybody — MP's, reporters, editors—wants a headline. They're trying to attract your attention. But the real test is the work they do which doesn't, and never will, make headlines: that's the way to judge them.

Nearly every reporter in the press gallery (as well the MP's themselves), know which of them are hard workers, which of them are slackers, which of them know what they're talking about and which don't. And if they don't find enough to do, it is for want of trying. John R. MacNicol, the Toronto PC who died recently, was a very good example of what a back-bench member can do. He immersed himself in his chosen subject: he took, indeed made, every opportunity he could for learning about it. And whenever he talked about conservation in any part of Canada people listened. The thing that wastes the time of Parliament more than anything else is that members have not done their "homework." Too often when they talk about lack of information, the cold fact is that they haven't taken the trouble to get, or collate, or understand, the information available.

I've made my own list — though wild horses won't drag it from me — of the Conservatives who qualify as really hard workers, men who do their homework. Not only in looking after their constituents (that should go without saying) but in trying to keep themselves informed about the broad national questions.

My list numbers seven, with another two or three getting a bare "pass" mark. I've checked this with a number of experienced observers, and I've found nobody who'd put it higher. The three new members, Mrs. Fairclough, Hees and Nowlan, should be recruits to the list: we'll know next session. But on past performance that means that one-sixth of the Tory members are to some extent carrying the rest. And because there are so few Tories this handful has had to cover far more ground than it should have. It has had to diffuse its efforts, speak far too often, and spread itself much too thin. It has often been captious, shallow, or unwise. But if you compare the House of Commons which met last October with the House of this summer, there has been a remarkable change. The Opposition has done a much better job than anyone would have prophesied last fall. Most of the burden has fallen on a handful. But this handful has carried the burden.

And on the Other Side?

What about the Government ranks? To begin with the Cabinet ministers and parliamentary assistants have *got* to work. If you take the remaining private members, do they show up any better than the Opposition? I doubt it. The job of a government back-bencher is necessarily a bit obscure. Most of it is necessarily done behind the scenes. There isn't much chance of speech-making; and even when the Liberal back-bencher does get a chance he's got to be pretty careful—and rightly so — about criticizing the Government. His main chance comes in caucus, where he can tell the Government what he thinks; and even more in informal contact with ministers and departments. In either case he's dealing with people who have a good deal of information, and his influence depends on whether he knows what he's talking about.

It's even more true of government members than of the opposition that they needn't make headlines: they are probably better MP's if they don't.

To some extent committees give private members of any party a better chance to make their contributions; and this session has had two particularly useful committees — the joint committee with the Senate on old-age security, and the Public Accounts Committee, paralleled by a Senate Finance Committee.

In some ways the Public Accounts Committee is the most important thing that has happened this session, or for many sessions. Credit for that lies with the Senate, which got going first, and with George Drew and his followers who made the running in the Commons. Nobody would claim that either the Senate Committee or the House Public Accounts Committee made an exhaustive study of government finances. The items picked for scrutiny may not even have been the right ones. But at last a serious effort has been made to re-establish effective parliamentary control over expendi-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

HEADLINES OR WORK?

FROM THESE

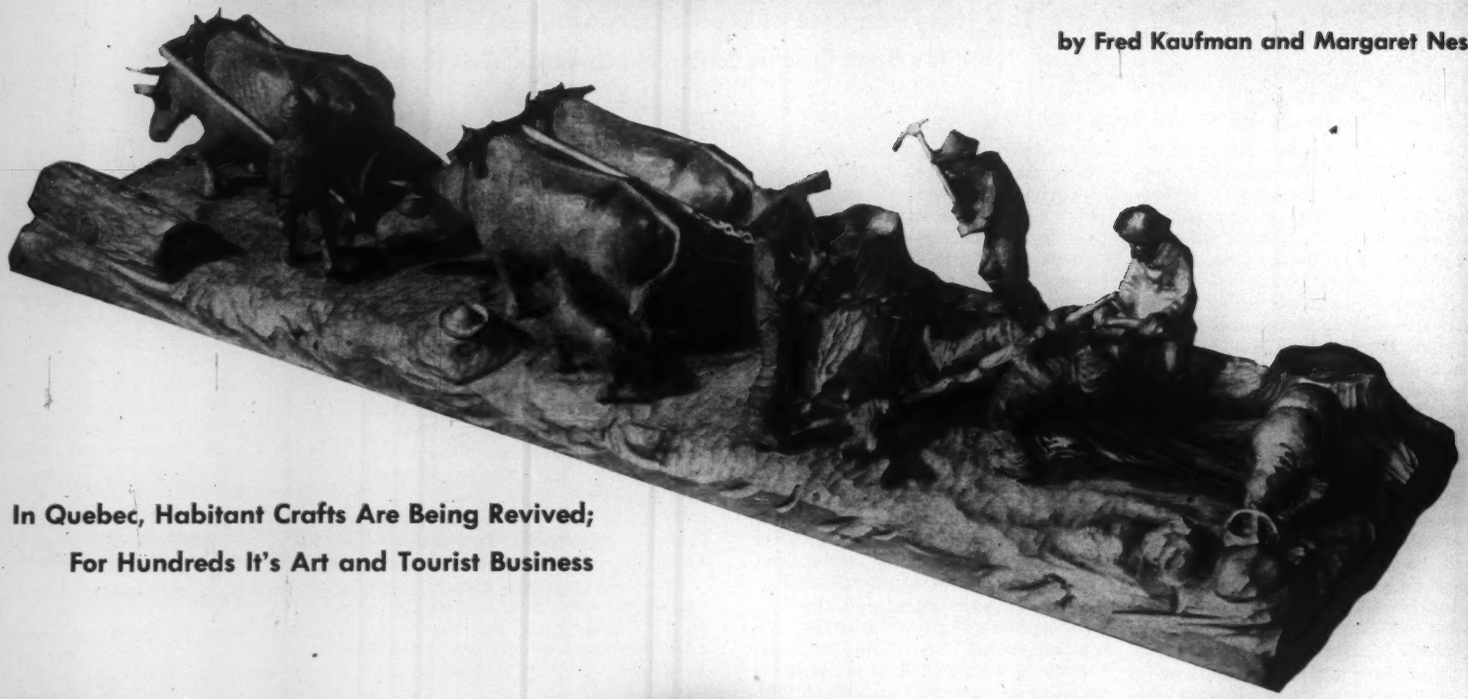
TO THIS

FOR THIS

OR THESE?

Quebec Handicrafts in High Gear

by Fred Kaufman and Margaret Ness



In Quebec, Habitant Crafts Are Being Revived; For Hundreds It's Art and Tourist Business

—Quebec Publicity Department

WOOD CARVING *of a "Habitant" farmer and wife is admired at exhibition of Quebec handicrafts by His Excellency, Viscount Alexander; Prime Minister St. Laurent and the Hon. Paul Beaulieu.*

—CNR

HOOKED RUGS *are in great demand by tourists and year-round outlets. Many Quebec farmers' wives make them in their spare time. Typical sugar bush scene is being hooked in photo above.*

"VAS-DONC!" and the yoked oxen move a snail's pace faster in the ploughed field on the outskirts of a tiny Gaspésian village . . . Mass celebrated in a seemingly progressive circle as you drive around *l'Ile d'Orléans* of a Sunday morning . . . the narrow streets of Quebec's *"Au Pieds"* and the band playing on Dufferin Terrace beside the Chateau Frontenac . . . *Bonsecours* market on a busy Montreal day, with its fresh produce and *tabac* . . . the lovely Laurentian mountains and picturesque resorts . . . Hudson Bay blankets on sale at *la Malbaie* (Murray Bay) . . . and tourists buying hooked rugs and carved wooden *habitant* figures . . . for many of us that is the Province of Quebec.

But the hooked rugs and the quaint carved pieces are no longer just roadside business. Nor are they sold only in exclusive shops in larger hotels. Quebec handicrafts are now a many-million dollar industry.

In thousands of homes scattered across French-speaking Canada, hand looms produce goods valued at $1,500,000; in small villages on the lower St. Lawrence, more than 150 men and women are carving wooden figures, religious statues and animals; and hundreds of others are earning their living at ceramics, leather goods, braided and hooked rugs, and toys.

Biggest purchasers at present are departmental stores. They are finding a ready market for these hand-made goods. It was to provide an easily-accessible centre for their buyers that the Quebec Handicraft Centre was recently opened in a stately building on Montreal's Sherbrooke Street. (Incidentally, the beautiful iron wrought gates through which you pass were made in St. Césaire by the Juneau family.) To this Centre, members of the Quebec Craftsmen's Professional Association (annual registration, $10) may send their wares for sale.

NO LONGER will the store buyers have to travel from village to village to purchase what they want. No longer will a worker—with his hooked rugs over his fence and his carved figures on wayside stands before his home—have to depend mostly on casual tourist trade.

The Centre itself is almost like an exhibition. There you may see hand-woven material for drapes, wooden salad bowls, lamps, book cases,

—Nicholas Morant

ACTOR *Burgess Meredith admires hooked rug during his stay at the Chateau Frontenac.*

handwrought iron candlesticks, wood carvings, hooked rugs, ceramics and 101 other items.

As Dr. Jean-Marie Gauvreau, Chairman of the Provincial Bureau of Handicrafts and Small Industries, says: "Ended are the days when we waxed sentimental over a fine length of *catalogne*, a crude carving, a *ceinture flèchée* or a hooked rug." Handicrafts are now big business.

Quebec has recognized, too, the interest the rest of the country is taking in handicrafts. In past years private exhibitions of Quebec handicrafts have been held outside the Province. But last March an officially sanctioned one was arranged in Ottawa by the Quebec Department of Trade and Commerce. More than 30,000 persons visited the show and the exhibitors chalked up substantial sales.

WHO are the men and women behind this industry that is, at last, asserting itself?

They are a varied lot. Some work full-time; for others it is a part-time occupation. Some are old; many are young; for the Provincial Department of Youth and Social Welfare inaugurated a training plan under which oldsters teach their crafts to groups of youngsters.

Perhaps the most successful of these was a school held three years ago at St. Jean Port Joli, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence above Quebec. There, for 10 hours a week for six months, the Bourgault brothers taught 15 pupils. Today, strung out along the highway, a succession of small workshops make the tiny settlement one of the main handicrafts centres.

The Bourgault brothers and a sister are wood carvers; are regarded as the pioneer workers in the revival of Quebec handicrafts. The eldest, Medard, was the first to start. Secretly he tried his skill; didn't let his carpenter Father know about his work. In 1927 he decided to become a full-time wood carver. He and his brother Jean-Julien now have turned mostly to religious sculpture. It is André (born 1898) who carries on with the typically French Canadian figures, such as the magnificent carved group of the men and oxen removing a stump (*see photograph top of opposite page*).

The Bouchards are another of the wood carving families of Quebec. Home to them is *le Moulin à César* at Baie St. Paul on the north St. Lawrence shore above Quebec. The ancestral mill has practically disappeared but what is left still serves for fulling wool.

Other schools for teaching the art of hooking rugs and of pottery were also started and still continue. They are subsidized by Federal and Provincial grants.

Atelier Ecole at Pointe-au-Pic is run by Georges-Edouard Tremblay. He was born in nearby Baie St. Paul in 1904, and writes: "I am the little son in direct line of Louis Tremblay, lord of *les Eboulements*." It was his wife who gave him the idea of becoming a crochet specialist. When he was courting her she made some little hooked rugs. Georges-Edouard attended *l'Ecole des Arts et Métiers* of Quebec from 1926 to 1933; later studied painting with the American artist-painter Patrick Morgan and with Professor Emile Gaudissard at the University of Paris, France. His mural tapestries are to be seen in the parliament buildings of the various Provinces and at Ottawa.

SCHOOLS like the Regional Domestic Science School at Chicoutimi on the Saguenay River do much to further handicrafts in the home. Registration there is about forty. The girls do most of their work, including rug making, at school. After their course they either conduct classes or do saleable work in their own homes.

The ceramic business in Quebec features such well-known names as Sylvia Ross of St. Johns, with her exquisite flower designs; Bohemian-at-heart Marcel Choquette, counted among the most creative and original craftsmen in the Province but who produces only when the mood seizes him; and the Hutchinson family of Montreal, long associated with ceramics and now specializing in beautiful dolls. These dolls have ceramic faces "with playful expression."

AND at St. Hyacinthe near Montreal is Madame Anne-Marie Matte Desrosiers. This lady does needle paintings of remarkable elegance. She started twelve years ago from "an inborn wish to produce in an original way the snow covered mountain." With colored thread she reproduces scenes and even portraits. Many of her "pictures" have been sold in the U.S. and England; three are owned by Princess Alice of Athlone, Lady Fiset and Simpson's Charlie Burton who celebrated his Golden Wedding Anniversary just recently. Mr. Burton's is a Desrosiers portrait of himself, presented by Quebec Province in 1943.

These are but a few of the handicraft workers in Quebec. They have found out that Dr. Gauvreau was right when he said that "all we need to do is to produce articles typically French Canadian—that is, characteristic of our outlook and traditions—and we will find a ready market. Indeed we need have no fear of competition."

AT HIS HOME *on the St. Lawrence shore, Henri Bouchard carves animals, human figures and salad bowls from wood. He is the ninth in the family to earn his livelihood from handicrafts.*

—Canadian National Steamships

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Quebec:

LOW DOWN ON SHORTS

EVERY summer Montreal City Councillors turn their thoughts to matters of public morals—*i.e.*, what should a lady be permitted to wear (or, rather, not wear) when the mercury reaches 90? Some councillors think sun dresses with bare shoulders are all right. Many think they are not. How plunging can a neckline be without exposing too much?

For a couple of weeks last month these questions were tossed back and forth at council meetings. Last week, apparently too hot to argue any further, a compromise was reached.

"Indecent clothes," the brief announcement from City Hall said, "will not be tolerated on city streets."

Are sun suits indecent? Council doesn't answer. Can a man wear shorts? Again, there is no ruling on the subject. Said a spokesman for the council: "It'll be up to the police to decide what's decent and what isn't."

The perennial question is one that has been discussed in many Quebec centres. Signs nailed to telephone posts in small communities warning tourists not to wear shorts are a common sight. The penalties are stiff, but few offenders are ever brought into court. Montrealers are now relaxing—and waiting for a test case.

PATROL SHIP

CANADA'S new Arctic Patrol ship, the *C. D. Howe*, docked in Montreal one day last week after her maiden voyage from the shipyard near Quebec City where she was built.

A sleek, 3,628-ton vessel, she carries a helicopter on her after-deck. It will be used to guide her through icefields and to transfer emergency patients from land to the ship's fully equipped hospital.

—CP

TO THE FRONT: *Lt.-Col. Frank E. White of Winnipeg, Acting Director of the Royal Canadian Armored Corps, has been selected by the Canadian Government to serve as a military observer with the United Nations Commission in Korea. Col. White won the DSO in the Second World War.*

The ship has accommodation for 65 passengers, as well as for 12 Eskimos, and their dogs (in kennels built into the hull). Observers predict that even a dog's life will be easy aboard the *C. D. Howe*, designed to replace the ill-fated *Nascopie*, which foundered three years ago off Cape Dorset in Hudson's Bay.

Nova Scotia:

BIG CATCH

DEEP-SEA fishermen of the Lunenburg schooner *Doris Susan* went all-out recently when they landed a record catch of halibut at the Port of Halifax.

To the sportsman, landing 170,000 pounds of fish in five days may seem like a lot of fun, but not so with the the hardy fishermen who man the vessels which make regular trips to the Grand Banks.

The record catch by the *Doris Susan* gave the fishermen a big two weeks' wage. Although they caught the fish in five days, it was a gruelling experience for them—working around the clock—with practically no sleep—until the final set was hauled into the dories.

The *Doris Susan*, in establishing the record catch of halibut for Nova Scotia and probably New England as well, beat her own mark of several weeks ago when 155,000 pounds of the white-bellied fish were landed. The previous record was established last year when Capt. Orlando Lace, a veteran Lunenburg skipper, brought to Lockeport, NS, 143,000 pounds.

The schooner *Doris Susan* was in command of 32-year-old Capt. Bernard Tanner, also of Lunenburg. Says Capt. Tanner: "Let's not get excited about the big catch. There are plenty of low catches which do not register in the pocketbook or take-home pay of the fishermen." *(See Page 36.)*

Ontario:

OBSTACLE

ONTARIO was shocked. There was unexpected opposition in Washington to its Niagara water diversion treaty.

The treaty negotiated last winter would allot extra water for power generation at Niagara Falls. As its share Ontario would get 800,000 h.p.

—CP

CANADIAN AID: *The 1,700-ton destroyer* Sioux, *cutting through the Pacific on her way to Pearl Harbor. She is one of three Canadian destroyers assigned to the Korean war if the United Nations calls on Canada for naval support.*

The Canadian parliament speedily approved the treaty. And no great obstacle was expected in Washington. (There had already been assurance that the scenic beauty of the Falls wouldn't be affected.) There was reportedly an internal squabble over which interests would get the U.S. share. But there was no apparent objection to the principle.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, weren't so sure. Senator Tom Connally, committee chairman, thought the treaty might jeopardize the eventual chances of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The prospect of loss or long delay in getting the new power startled Ontario leaders into action. The power, said Premier Frost, was of utmost concern to all of America. The pact had absolutely no bearing on the St. Lawrence matter.

He didn't say that it also was of the very greatest concern to Ontario. Now, for the first time in several years, enjoying a not too generous surplus of power, it was running out of Hydro sites.

In a tongue-in-cheek estimate it could carry on under present resources until 1957. Then, if not before, new generating capacity would be needed. And this meant either the Niagara or the St. Lawrence. Otherwise the famous low-cost power province would have to turn to expensive steam generation.

And to be ready in time preliminary work on the new plants necessary should be getting underway now.

Alberta:

BULGING

ALBERTA'S provincial treasury is groaning with oil wealth. This is because bidding for oil leases has put $45 million into provincial coffers in the last 15 months.

To show that the oil-rich trail still is productive, the Department of Mines and Minerals staged another auction recently. Oil rights were located in the Redwater sector of the Edmonton oil field, 32 miles northeast of the Alberta capital.

The sale yielded $8,105,690, including a record $1,853,333 for a single quarter-section, 160 acres. One of the richest in the Dominion, the Redwater field has more than 500 producing wells.

—CP

OBSERVER: *Wing Cmdr. Harry Malkin, of RCAF Headquarters, will serve with Lt.-Col. Frank E. White as military observer with the United Nations Commission in Korea. W/C Malkin won the Distinguished Flying Cross during the Second World War.*

With an estimated oil reserve of one billion barrels, Alberta is counting the months until a new interprovincial pipeline is completed to carry the fuel to Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Eastern Canadian markets.

LOCAL WAR

WAR on rats probably will blaze along the Alberta-Saskatchewan border by the end of this year.

J. H. Brown, provincial entomologist for the Alberta Department of Health, has sounded a warning that rats are within two miles of the border. Main body of the invading forces has been discovered by crews working north of Medicine Hat.

Alberta towns which probably will be struck first are Empress, Sibbald, Compeer; in Sask., Alsask and Loverna.

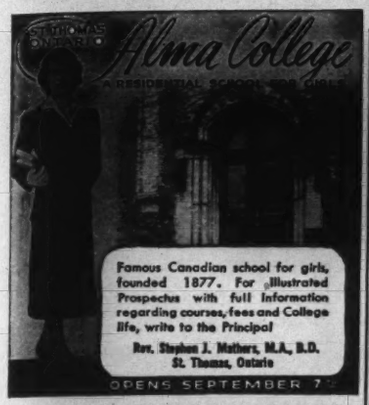
Residents of Alberta are being urged to take the offensive and kill off as many rats as possible. Preparations are being made to instruct in the use of poison bait and trapping methods.

British Columbia:

TO THE WARS?

THE BATTLE of Korea came to mean more than just reports of distant fighting for many Canadian families. On a blistering hot summer day the navy dock at Esquimalt, near Victoria, BC, was lined with parents, wives, girl friends as three Royal Canadian Navy destroyers steamed out line astern behind the cruiser *Ontario*. The *Ontario* was to escort the destroyers for 750 miles as they steamed toward Pearl Harbor and perhaps duty in Korean waters. The destroyers *Cayuga*, *Athabaskan* and *Sioux* had supplies for many months.

Dozens of Vancouver parents and relatives hurried to Esquimalt when word was passed that the ships were leaving. For them, the threat of war seemed closer as they saw their sailor sons head out over the blue Pacific.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OPENS SEPTEMBER 7

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—CP

DIPLOMATIC FAMILY: *Antonius H. J. Lovink, new Netherlands Ambassador to Canada, arrives in Ottawa with his family to take up his diplomatic post. Ambassador Lovink holds baby Jan, aged 1½, in his arms and Mrs. Lovink three-year-old Anton.*

Saskatchewan:

PUBLICANS

SASKATCHEWAN hotelmen apparently have been doing some grumbling about profits made from sale of beer and at their convention Finance Minister Clarence Fines dealt out some lusty blows in Government rebuttal.

Fines administers the liquor board and talks pretty straight. He said he was sorry the hotelmen were saddled with an industry that offered little profit, and rather than continue the imposition the Government might seek ways to relieve them of the burden. The hotelmen did not take this threat that the Government might enter their business too seriously, but it did cause some concern. Root of much of the trouble is the inexperienced hotelman who purchases houses to horn in on the beer traffic, rather than hotel accommodation.

The hotelmen through their association, and the Government, through its liquor board, are both plagued by political considerations. Both sides, it seems, would welcome an independent licensing board which could get tough and allow Government and the trade to pass the buck for its decisions. This may be the solution. In any event, some action is necessary to raise the level of many hotels in Saskatchewan.

PEOPLE

SUPERMEN

■ In Ottawa, 17-year-old **Edmund Denis,** amateur magician, was all set to be lowered into the Rideau Canal handcuffed and chained in a sealed box. But **Police Chief Duncan MacDonell** stepped in and banned the act. "So this is freedom," moaned Denis, "you'd think I wanted to kill myself." He's now thinking of trying Niagara Falls.

■ On his 100th birthday, **J. Octave Cossette** was given the title of "First Citizen of Valleyfield, Que." Eighty years ago he went with 114 other Canadian Roman Catholics to Rome when Pope Pius IX was threatened by Garibaldi's forces. He still goes to church daily and smokes cigars.

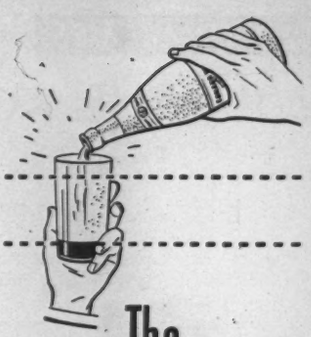
■ In Penticton, BC, a well-known former Vancouver resident died a few days before his 116th birthday. **Alvarez Rudolph Haabsburg** often boasted he was 135 and as the Halifax church containing his birth records burned down, nobody could be sure. But at the Old Age Pensions Office, where some proof of age is required, his birth is given as July 8, 1834. He had had time to be many things—tailor, farmer, architect and CPR cook. His recipe for longevity—"eat bananas, oranges and vinegar but not at one sitting. Fall in love if you like—only remain a bachelor. Don't smoke or drink and get up at 6.45 a.m." He died of shock following a broken hip.

MP HEADLINES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

tures. To be fair, Mr. Abbott and his officials welcome it: they've got to lump it of course, but they do like it. It strengthens their hand in holding back the expenditures of other departments. And the effect on the departments has been quite considerable. The mere knowledge that members of parliament will ask the most awkward questions they can think of has a surprisingly bracing effect on the people who are spending the taxpayers' money. It's a process, again, that does not make headlines; to question the accounts intelligently takes a good deal of patient hard-work. It's a first-rate test of whether a private member is really doing his job.

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS



The important 4/5ths of your drink!

WORLD AFFAIRS

WILL THE KOREANS FIGHT?

With Better Equipment and Support, Yes, But an East-West Front Hard to Forge

IT WOULD be an extremely bad situation, certainly, if it were to appear that with 40 nations roused to defend their independence the South Koreans should not show the will to fight for themselves. The sort of thing we would naturally like to see is the South Koreans fighting like lions for freedom and the North Koreans deserting from Communist tyranny.

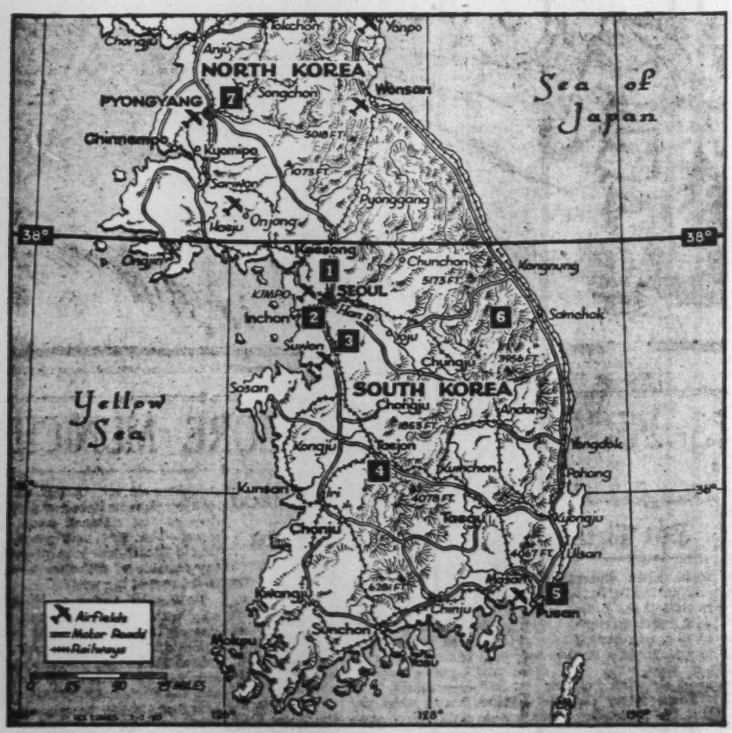
—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

But although it is true that the flow of refugees during the five years the country has been divided has always been heavily from north to south, the picture of freedom versus tyranny is much too simplified for the circumstances in Korea, or in much of Asia. And even within that picture, the terror which the Communists are able to spread among those who would like to resist them, by the execution of thousands of Southern officials in Seoul, as a lesson to all others who are unable to recognize the inevitably victorious side, is something which no one sitting comfortably in Canada can properly appreciate.

In this matter of freedom, too, Asian priorities are somewhat different from ours. We think primarily of freedom of thought, speech and conscience, and of political opposition. They think first, of freedom to eat enough to keep alive; second, freedom from the oppression of landlord or money-lender; and third, freedom from foreign imperialists.

Now it happens that a land reform has been carried out by the Communists in the North, but not by the government of the South. This may be just as cruel a deception as was the original distribution of land to the peasants of Russia after the Revolution, but it gives the Communists talking points on the first two of those freedoms. And as long as there are no Russian troops in the battle, the Communists can point to the Americans intervening in the South as "imperialists," and what is more, "imperialists" who are playing footsy with the Koreans' ancient enemy, the Japanese.

Many more Koreans fled Communist rule in the North, as has been said, than fled the rule of the Syngman Rhee Government in the South. Yet this has been far from a benevolent or democratic regime. Many instances of its corruption and brutality have been reported. Fortunately, the Americans put themselves clearly in opposition to all this a few months ago, when their Mission demanded that corrupt practices and inflationary policies be checked and new elections held, or American aid would be cut off.



—New York Times

TAKING SEOUL *(1) quickly, the invaders were a week advancing to the port of Inchon (2) and the airfield at Suwon (3), but then swept south to clash with U.S. troops concentrating near Taejon (4), after landing at Pusan (5). Off Samchak (6), several Red gunboats were sunk, while airfield at Pyongyang (7), was bombed.*

—International

AN INTERESTING CAPTURE: *Two South Korean soldiers and an American military adviser examine a rifle taken from a North Korean guerrilla. It is a U.S. type, sent to Chiang Kai-shek during the war, and captured by the Chinese Reds.*

The elections were held, in May, and the Syngman Rhee Government lost heavily. So the Americans are in a position to deny that they are merely propping up an unpopular government, but defending the true interests of the people and fighting to preserve their freedom to choose a new and better government. Among simple people—and perhaps not only simple ones — it will take a vigorous propaganda effort to put this over, however.

It will need the cooperation of respected South Korean leaders and the emphasis on the U.N.'s role and of India's stand. We will only know that South Koreans believe it when, properly re-equipped, their soldiers begin to outmatch the Communist soldiers man for man. To win a resounding victory, the idea would have to spread among the North Korean Army and bring about widespread defection, and perhaps even the overturn of the North Korean Communist regime.

That might be a real turning of the tide in Asia. But until something like that can be achieved, we will have to ponder deeply on a point that Lippmann has raised, that the Soviets are able to get Asian nationalists to fight for their aims, while we have to put in British troops in Malaya, French troops in Indo-China and American troops in Korea, to aid the very feeble native forces willing to fight for our conception of freedom.

Have the Soviets not made a shrewder estimate of what Asians will fight for: those three freedoms, freedom from starvation, freedom from landlords, and freedom from foreign intervention? And are we not perhaps a century or so ahead of their development in believing that freedom to vote and freedom to think should stir Asians to resist the Communist seduction? The great political problem of the West in Asia remains the finding of a basis of understanding and cooperation with broad Asian forces, in defending their freedom and ours.

To come back to the question of whether the South Koreans will fight, once they have better arms, equipment and leadership. In the first fortnight we had recurring reports that they had been routed, that they just wouldn't stand up to the invaders. But surely it has been shown that the troops of many other nations, without battle experience or good leadership, without air cover or tanks or adequate artillery, have not stood up to an enemy who had all of these.

In face of the main concentration of North Korean troops and tanks the South Koreans have fallen back steadily. But there is a division in the northeastern sector which has continued to fight, though cut off since the early days. And another force put up a fight for eight days after the fall of Seoul to hold the important nearby port of Inchon, as even the North Korean Radio admitted, against heavy odds.

In the main sector, it took the North Koreans six days to cover the 20 miles from Seoul to the airfield of Suwon, a most vital objective since it was one of two concrete-strip landing fields left in South Korea on which four-engined American transports could land to bring in supplies and reinforcements. Either the North Koreans were not trying very hard, or the South Koreans were putting up a fair fight, in spite of everything.

The experience of the first American troops to go into the line, few though they were, should have restored the perspective. It is clear that they

are up against well-trained, well-equipped and well-directed opponents. At least two divisions in the North Korean spearhead have had battle experience with the Chinese Communist armies. They have Soviet military advisers right down to company level.

And in addition to the standard Soviet T-34 tank, which proved itself in the fighting against Germany, mounts a 76 mm. gun, is armored to withstand U.S. 105 mm. shells, and has very broad tracks for negotiating soft ground, the bigger T-44 with an 85 or 100 mm. gun has appeared in action. Bazookas, whether in Korean or American hands, have proven of little value against these mastodons.

It is clear that the invading force will only be checked when perhaps two full American divisions, with adequate artillery and close support aviation operating from nearby landing strips, have been put in; and the remaining South Korean troops re-equipped and stiffened with American combat teams. This build-up is going on now, through an inadequate port and over inadequate roads and railways, in a theatre of war which U.S. military men have always understood favored the enemy. At least we can be thankful that behind this effort is all the experience gained from those unhappy campaigns in Norway, Greece and French North Africa, all of which this one resembles in some respects.

WATCH YUGOSLAVIA

THE EXPERTS may for once all be right at the same time about Soviet policy, in declaring almost unanimously that the Kremlin is unlikely to seek a general war at this time. But while this is a subject which must be dealt with, since it is so heavy on the public mind, there is a hazard that having "disposed" of this ultimate danger there may be a tendency to believe that now we have shown Stalin by leaping to the defence of Korea, he won't try anything more.

The *Observer's* leading expert on Russian affairs, Edward Crankshaw, argues persuasively that Stalin must have had a great surprise in the American and U.N. reaction to his adventure in Korea, as he had every reason to believe from U.S. diplomatic and military statements that not only Korea, but Formosa, had been written off by Washington.

But in Europe there are military experts, quoted by Anne O'Hare McCormick in the *New York Times*, who believe that the Soviets carefully calculated the move in Korea to engage the third big Western power in Asia,

—Herblock in Washington Post

MOSCOW VERSION

—International

A SOBER, *civilian Tito faces the mobilized might of his Soviet-dominated neighbors, among whom old anti-Serb hatreds are being stirred.*

as France is heavily engaged in the Indo-China war and Britain is engaged in fighting Communist guerrillas in Malaya and guarding Hong Kong. *"The Russian answer to the Atlantic Pact is to force you into the Pacific."*

This is stern military realism, and fortunately General Omar Bradley has been warning in Washington that the Soviet aim may be to draw American strength to the Orient in preparation for a blow in Europe, which he has always insisted is the vital theatre.

THE MOST likely move in Europe, as this commentary has warned for many months, is one to settle with Tito and make an end to his damaging defiance. A single sentence in a recent dispatch by Alexander Werth from Belgrade gives as strong confirmation of this plan, in its way, as do the many reports of heavy military traffic from the Soviet Union across the Rumanian railways (the trunk line having been converted to Russian wide-gauge, as has also the main line to Budapest), the unloading of Soviet arms at Bulgarian ports, the placing of Soviet generals over the entire Bulgarian military establishment down to division command, and the moving of Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian troops to the Yugoslav frontier.

Werth's revelation is that the Cominform radio propaganda, which long pursued the doctrinal fight between Belgrade and Moscow with a strong anti-Tito line, has now opened up with virulent *anti-Serb* propaganda. This is obviously intended to whip up old hatreds of the Bulgars and the Magyars against the Serbs from without, while dividing the Slovenes, Croats and Macedonians from the Serbs within Yugoslavia.

One answer to this by Tito has been to enter the competition for Macedonian loyalty, sacrificing the *rapprochement* being prepared with Greece, and with it the use of a free port at Salonika, to support Macedonian irridentism in Northern Greece.

Will the Soviets go ahead against Yugoslavia, in face of the sharp world reaction over Korea? In this space last week I added up all of the reasons why the Soviets should not want

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to widen the conflict into a general war. I believe they still hold good.

But suppose that the Soviets are spending their spare time adding up the reasons why the U.S. would not spread minor conflicts into a world-wide atomic war, if this decision is always carefully left to the White House, which has to take public fear of retaliation into consideration? Suppose they plan, in Yugoslavia as in Korea, to keep Soviet forces carefully out of it, and use only puppet forces, with Soviet equipment and direction?

THEIR calculation of the present military position might be something like this. Two of the seven divisions available in the U.S. have already been marked for the Far East, and it is possible that more may follow. Shipping, supplies and naval and air reserves are being concentrated in the Pacific theatre. If trouble broke out in Europe, the Americans would have all they could do just to strengthen the vital sector in Germany (warmed up by distracting maneuvers in Berlin), and would have nothing left over for intervention in Yugoslavia.

The British, for their part—Moscow may reckon—have two of their available divisions in Germany, one each in Malaya and Hong Kong, and no organized forces left at home. And they too, must think first of holding Germany and the approaches to the Channel, and backing up the French, who have half of their fighting forces in Indo-China, with an even larger

—International

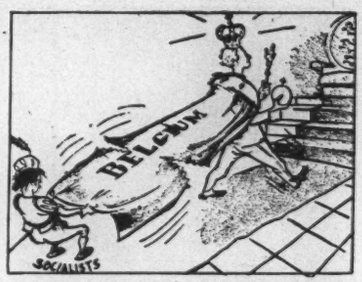
BACK IN LIMELIGHT *of French politics is Paul Reynaud, premier in 1940 crisis, seen here talking with Mayor Reuter of Berlin. Reynaud was to have had charge of Indo-China war in Queuille cabinet, which failed. Now René Pleven is forming a Government.*

proportion of their experienced non-commissioned officers, and only five divisions in Europe.

The strong French and Italian Communist parties, with a third of each nation supposedly organized in the "Peace" campaign, would do their best to hamstring their governments in taking any bold action.

We must therefore be prepared to believe that the Soviet leaders will not be deterred, but pleased, that their strategy in drawing U.S. strength to the Orient has worked so well. The uprising of the United Nations and the little people of the world they may shrug off cynically, by asking what it amounts to in divisions. (There is a persistent, though perhaps apocryphal, story of a Russian at the Yalta Conference who asked, concerning the Pope: "How many divisions has *he* got?")

Someone has put the situation in chess terms, in this way: "Using a weak piece (North Korean troops), our opponent has drawn out our strong piece (U.S. forces), leaving his own strong piece freer to act elsewhere—in Yugoslavia or Iran." One may add to this that our opponent could use other weak pieces (Bulgarian and Hungarian troops) in a Balkan thrust, or minor pieces of his own in Iran, and still keep his strongest pieces to tie down our remaining strong pieces in Germany.



—Stockholm Tidningen

"CAREFUL! *Your Majesty": Leopold will be returned shortly to throne by Christian Social Party, against the bitter opposition of the Socialists.*

IN FACE of this prospect, the U.S. has hastily restored the draft and called for volunteers, to build up its forces. MacArthur is now moving two of his four divisions from Japan into Korea. Two divisions, one Army and one Marine, have been marked to be sent from the U.S.; and there is talk of two more being needed for Korea.

That would leave only four Army divisions and one Marine division in the U.S., plus a division in Germany —where High Commissioner McCloy is already calling for reinforcements— and units of several others scattered from Alaska to Trieste. All of these formations, moreover, have to be built up from peacetime to wartime strength, while the same goes for naval and air forces. New naval carrier task forces are being formed, more ground support air squadrons are needed in a hurry, the continental radar network must be manned, and the airlift service expanded. And no one knows where it will stop.—*Willson Woodside*

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—International

U.S. AFFAIRS

T-BOMB NEEDED

STIRRED by the blatant Soviet lies on Korea, attempting to brand it as "another imperialist aggression of the West against Asian peoples," Congress seems to be convinced at last of the need for a vastly expanded American "propaganda of truth" throughout the world.

Four of the most eminent leaders of the day, Generals Marshall and Eisenhower, Secretary of State Acheson and his adviser John Foster Dulles, testified before a Senate Committee last week on the great importance of this. General Eisenhower called for the creation of "a general staff of a new kind" to direct the whole field of ideological warfare. To avert partisan use of this, he suggested that it be headed by a committee of eminent men, taking the chair by rotation.

←HEAVY *cares weigh on these men of peace, groping into the dark tunnel of war: Defence Secretary Johnson, President and Commander-in-Chief Truman, and State Secretary Acheson.*

The truth can almost be classified as our T-Bomb in this war, he said. It can be won by truth, but the front on which it must be done is very broad. The greatest of all objectives for the democracies is to develop an unshakable morale based on confidence in freedom. General Marshall, in his turn, stressed that the guiding principle of the offensive must always be the truth.

John Foster Dulles, who emphasized the war of ideas in his recent book "War or Peace," declared that if the Russians can get away with their version of the events in Korea, "then our peace is endangered." But if the United States could pin the true label on what the Communists have done there, it would have gone a long way towards preventing another such assault. He also thought it urgent to carry words of hope and truth to the captive nations, numbering 750,000,000 people.

Senator Benton, who as Assistant Secretary of State once headed the Voice of America program and is behind the move to enlarge it, called this "only a hoarse whisper." Senator Lehman of New York wanted a "Marshall Plan of ideas"; and David Sarnoff of RCA proposed the building of a great network of free radio stations all around the Soviet borders.

At the same time "Radio Free Europe" was inaugurated, on a privately supported basis, by a group of citizens headed by General Clay, to carry the voices of many famous emigré leaders, such as ex-Premier Nagy of Hungary, Dr. George Dimitrov of Bulgaria, the famous Czech journalist Ferdinand Peroutka, ex-Premier Mykolajczyk of Poland, and many others, to their imprisoned peoples.

The Communists might yet be sorry that they ever challenged the power and ingenuity of America in the field of communications and advertising.—*W.W.*

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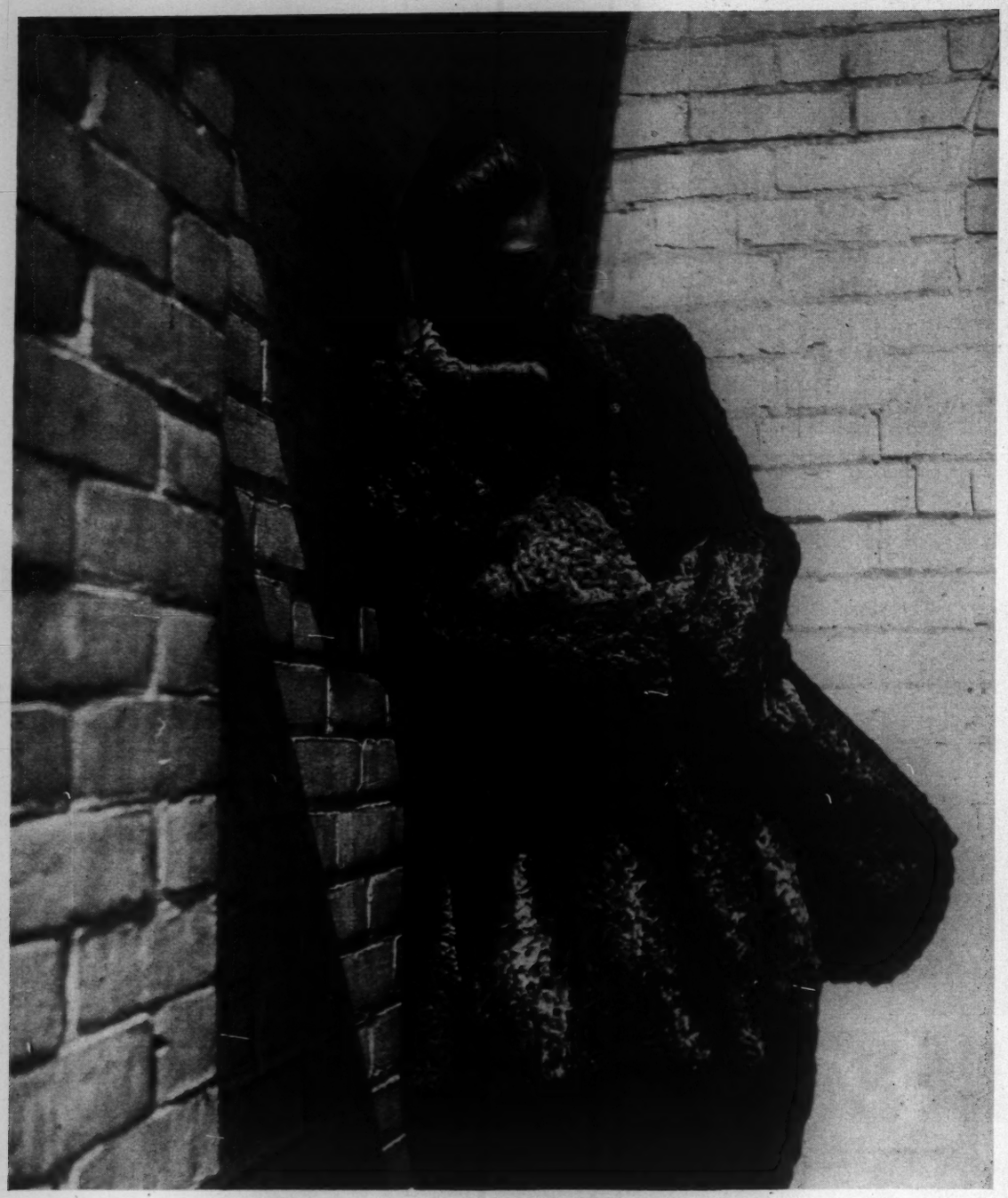

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SPORTS

THE TROTTERS GO TO TOWN

WITHOUT benefit of television, Canada's biggest and best-equipped harness-racing track commenced operation at Toronto's Thorncliffe Park during the first week of this month. Despite the novelty of the sport to big-city fans, the extraordinary post time of four-fifteen in the afternoon, and a transportation bottleneck, some 4,000 of the faithful showed up to watch eight races and pari-mutuel payoffs ranged from $3.05 to $277.30 on a two-dollar ticket.

The backers of the enterprise are reputed to have spent in the neighborhood of half a million dollars, and the results are evident in the set-up. Whether they will be evident in the profit column remains to be seen.

There is a very fine array of lights mounted on poles around the track. Now it is a fact well known to all but the most obtuse that lighting is superfluous in the city of Toronto between the hours of four-fifteen and seven o'clock on a summer's afternoon.

Actually, the lights symbolize the fate of the whole venture. If the promoters can run races at night, they stand to make money. If they are held to the present preposterous hours, they're going to lose a lot of it.

Gambling Outlet

Long before public mention was made of any intention to operate under the lights, Ontario's Premier Frost announced that there would be no night trotting. The reason given was that the Government didn't want to open additional gambling outlets. The Government, of course, has in recent years authorized more than 40 additional days of running racing, but apparently that doesn't count as gambling, or something.

The obvious fact of the matter is that there is more to the ban than meets the eye. The Ontario Racing Commission is reputedly in favor of night trotting. The majority of the spectators on opening day were wholeheartedly for it.

From almost any logical point of view, the ban makes little or no sense. A gambling outlet is as much a gambling outlet in the afternoon as it is in the evening. Any Torontonian who wants to make a bet can make it with his nearest bookie; the only reason for going to the track is to see the horses perform. There are lots unhealthier ways of spending a summer evening.

It remains to be seen what's going to happen. The promoters and the fans are confident that what appears to them to be wiser counsel will prevail. The Government seems determined that, no matter how illogical the grounds offered, there will be no night trotting in Toronto.

The real devotees probably don't care much. They come to watch their favorites, not to bet. It might be a little more convenient to watch them at night, but a pretty horse is still a pretty horse, under sun or stars.

—*Kim McIlroy*

FILMS

"BRIDE" GIVES LESSONS ON DOCUMENTARIES

SERIOUS students of cinema who deplore the public apathy towards documentaries should take a good look at "Father" of the Bride." The screen adaptation of Edward Streeter's best-seller has just about everything the average documentary lacks—a popular subject, slick magazine photography, a sense of narrative to take the place of story, loftiness (on the upper-middle-class income level), plenty of easy comedy and sentiment, and Spencer Tracy.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Unfortunately this type of treatment isn't adapted to the study of such serious subjects as say, the structure of the United Nations and the Security Council, originally represented on the screen by an arrangement of blocks, diagrams and indicators. Unfortunately, too, this austere approach leaves only the haziest general impression on the public mind; whereas "Father of the Bride" will probably be fondly remembered in detail by thousands of movie-goers who couldn't sit through the average ten-minute documentary without twitching.

"Father of the Bride" doesn't, for instance, neglect any wheeze that can provoke a laugh, from the one about the 20-year-old morning coat that splits down the back, to the one about the Venus de Milo wedding gift with an abdominal clock. It gets every ounce of familiar comedy and sentiment out of the predicament of Father, who must lose his beloved daughter and surrender his bankroll in the process. It runs through the entire wedding ceremony, responses and all. It goes into every detail, complete with budgeting, of that great American *potlatch*, the wedding reception. As an almost complete dossier of one of the more exorbitant aspects of our folk-culture (The Trousseau Tea was unfortunately omitted), the film deserves a place in a time capsule, for the benefit of future anthropologists.

It is agreeably played by Spencer Tracy as Father, and prettily enhanced by Elizabeth Taylor as the bride. It isn't a film I would venture to recommend to any male acquaintance, but the two teen-agers (female) I took along with me enjoyed every minute of it.

—Universal

"WINCHESTER '73"

"NIGHT and the City," screen adaptation of the Gerald Kersh novel, has enough violence, grotesquerie and dirty double-crossing to supply half a dozen films, together with a plot as twisted as the mind of its hero (Richard Widmark), a shabby night-club tout who sets out to conquer the London underworld. A perverse type, he proposes to get control of the fight racket by promoting, of all things, legitimate wrestling. As it turns out the methods he employs are unprincipled enough to rouse horror even among the backers of the biting and gouging school of wrestling; so his end is certain, though not, unfortunately, swift.

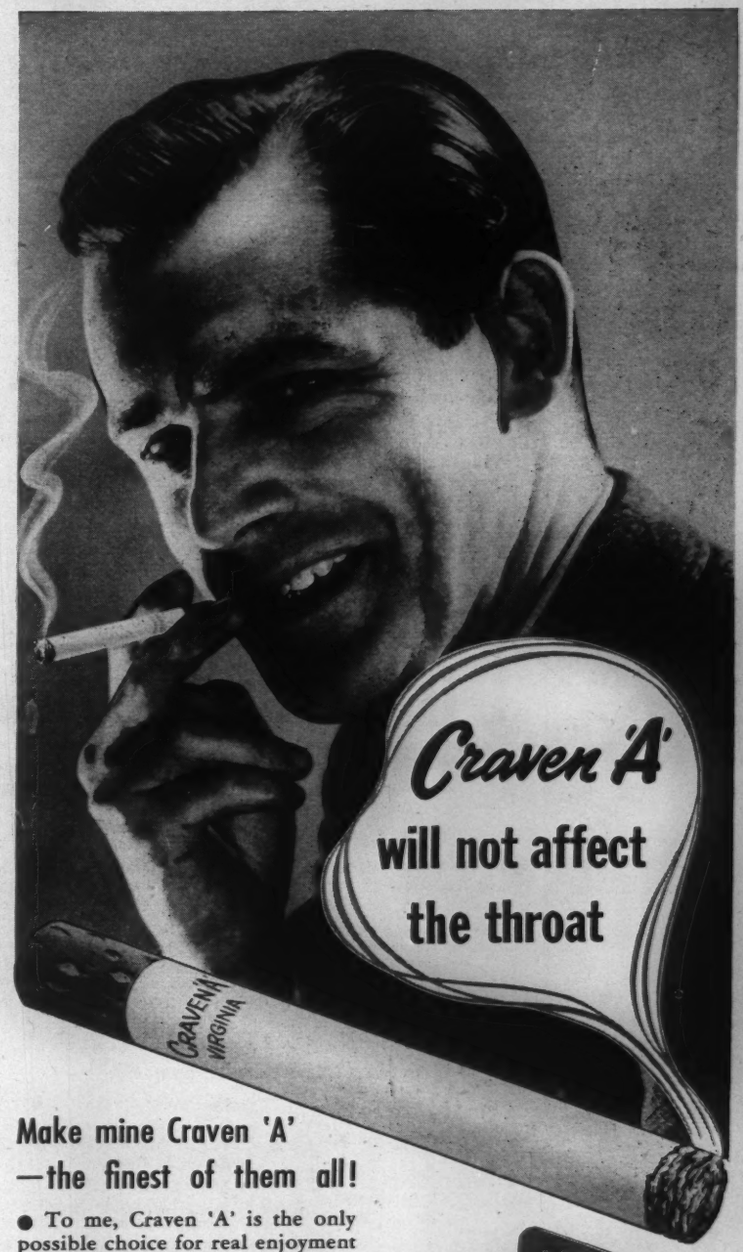
In addition to Richard Widmark the cast includes Gene Tierney as a night-club entertainer, Francis Sullivan and Googie Withers as the club proprietor and his scheming wife, Wrestlers Mike Mazurki and Stanislaus Zbyszko, and a group of underworld Londoners who suggest Dickens illustrated by Hogarth. The frenetic Richard Widmark has never given a higher-pitched performance, and during the course of the story Wrestlers Mazurki and Zbyszko put on a match that roused the audience to yells and cheers.

THE MAKING of repeating rifles, it seems, is almost as special an art as the making of violins; and the Winchester '73 which figures in the film of the same name is a Stradivarius among period rifles. James Stewart wins it in a shooting match, and it is stolen from him by his brother (Stephen McNally), an outlaw and patricide. He loses it to a crooked trader, who is presently deprived of both rifle and scalp by a Sioux warrior who fought General Custer and in the encounter picked up a taste for modern weapons. Dan Duryea comes into temporary possession, after shooting the next owner, and Stephen McNally gets it back from *him*.

All that remains after that is for the two brothers to shoot it out among their native crags. James Stewart gets in the final shot, and comes into final possession of both the rifle and of Miss Shelley Winters, who in the interval has passed through almost as many hands as the Winchester. Patricide is heavily frowned on throughout the film, but fratricide is apparently regarded as a satisfactory solution for the difficulties of both the hero and the community.

Apart from this rather disturbing innovation, "Winchester '73" is a superior Western, which handles its familiar horse-opera elements—a charge of Indian cavalry, a bank holdup, a siege of desperados in a burning house—with speed and style.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*



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RELIGION

WHAT IS A CHURCH?

THIS WEEK at Emmanuel and Victoria Colleges in Toronto, churchmen are gathering from all over the world to reach some decisions on a very simple question, "What is the place of a church in the world?" Simple though it is, this question has been the source of innumerable conflicts, laws, debates and doubts throughout the entire written history of man.

The churchmen meeting at Toronto make up the 90-member Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, representing over 150 Protestant and Orthodox denominations throughout the world. That Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. George K. A. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, England, includes some of the best brains and the most powerful personalities in all Christendom.

CHICHESTER

Dr. Gordon A. Sisco, Secretary of the General Council of the United Church of Canada, and Canon R. A. Hiltz, Executive Secretary of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, who have done so much work in preparing the way for a reunion of these two bodies, are the Canadian members. Dr. W. J. Gallagher, General Secretary of the Canadian Council of Churches, is a consultant representative to the Central Committee.

The six Presidents of the Council are also members of the Central Committee. They are M. le pasteur Marc Boegner, DD, President of the Protestant Federation of France; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, DD, Bishop in the Methodist Church in the United States; the Metropolitan Germanos, Archbishop of Thyateira, Exarch of the Patriarch of Constantinople in Western Europe; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Professor T. C. Chao of China; and Archbishop Eidem, the Primate of the Church of Sweden.

The subjects chosen for discussion and action each year are usually crucial to the life of Christian groups everywhere. And this year the churchmen are faced with the question that has harried Roman Emperors, medieval Popes and modern dictators—"What is a church?"

The Nazis, like the Roman emperors, decided that a church was a building and a group of people, and that's all. Provided that the people behaved themselves and didn't make any trouble for the government, it was all right for them to meet on Sundays—generally.

But many German churchmen could not accept that definition of the church—Pastor Martin Niemoeller was one of them. Bishop Otto Dibelius of the Evangelical Church in Berlin was another. (Both are here for the meetings.) Those German churchmen said that the church is the evidence of the Christian Gospel which put its judgment not only on personal actions, but on governmental actions as well. The Nazi government did all in its power to suppress these men. It failed.

The struggles which these German Churchmen faced are not over. Communist governments in Europe and Asia have sought to push Christians back into single church buildings isolated from the rest of human affairs.

FIFTEEN member churches of the World Council in eight satellite countries of Eastern Europe still carry on their Christian work. Some, like the Lutheran and Evangelical churches of Rumania, are cut off from contact with their fellow churches in the West. Others, like the Czechoslovakian and Hungarian Protestant churches, maintain some world contacts.

Christians in Asia also stand in close contact with Communism, and the four member churches of the Council in China have the task of holding firm to their basic faith in the midst of turmoil and repression.

One of the six presidents of the Council, Dr. T. C. Chao of Yenching University, Peking, calls for a revitalization of the Chinese Church, new missionary efforts by Chinese Christians, and a grasping of opportunities in a fluid society. We "must understand that the real enemy is not on the outside," writes Dr. Chao, "and that the church's future is not to be determined by hostile forces external to itself, but by its own loyalty or disloyalty to Christ and His Gospel."

NIEMOELLER

Although churches of some countries have suffered and been hemmed in by modern dictatorship, individual churches in other countries have found it possible, with good conscience and with general popular assent, to accumulate large amounts of property and political power. In these cases most thinking people will agree, a church is not simply a Christian institution: it is a secular power.

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INTERMISSION

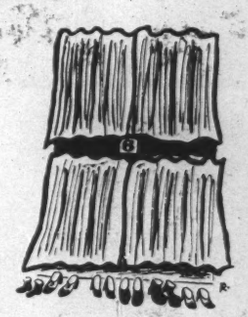
Second Anniversary

by Kimball McIlroy

WE'D been saving for two years, every penny we could spare. It had meant Sally scrimping on her clothes, walking extra blocks to the cheaper grocery stores. It had meant doing her own cooking and cleaning, but Sally hadn't minded.

"On our first anniversary, we'll still be bride and groom," she had said with a starry look in her eyes, "but by the time the second one rolls around our marriage is going to need a little lift. All the articles in the magazines say so. So we're going to put money aside to spend on something then." Sally could be practical when she wanted to be.

In two years we'd managed to save two hundred dollars. That morning Sally had given me half, to spend on something for us. She had taken the other hundred herself.



"Now," she said as we sat down to dinner, "tell me what you did with your share and I'll tell you what I did with mine."

I closed my eyes. "I went downtown this morning," I said, "intending to buy us a vacation trip for my holidays next month."

Sally jumped up and down and clapped her hands excitedly.

"Darling!" she cried. "Where are we going?"

I shook my head. "As I was sitting on the streetcar," I said, "reading the paper, I chanced to glance through the race entries. My eye fell on the name of a horse which was running this afternoon. The odds were three-to-one."

Sally nodded. "Go on."

"Well," I said, "I couldn't help thinking how much longer a trip we could take on three hundred dollars than we could on one hundred, and the horse *had* to win." I looked across at her. "It couldn't help winning. Not today. It's name was Second Anniversary."

"It *should* have won, too, darling. For us," Sally said.

"I KNOW," I agreed, "but it didn't. I heard the race. Second Anniversary led most of the way, but at the last minute another horse came up fast and nosed it out. Second Anniversary came in second, that's where my hunch was wrong."

She leaned over to smooth my cheek.

"And that's the story," I said, with a gesture of helplessness. "No hundred dollars. No vacation trip." I shrugged my shoulders. "I wouldn't blame you if you divorced me."

Sally just grinned. "I didn't really want to go on a trip," she said. "Not *this* summer. Finish your dinner."

I remembered something.

"Wait a minute," I said. "You were going to tell me what you did with *your* hundred." I knew she'd have done something sensible with hers, but I still wanted to hear about it, just to punish myself.

"Oh," she said. "That. Well, *I* went downtown today, too, to buy the furniture we needed for the guest room. You remember: we wanted a bed and a dresser and an easy chair, in case anyone ever came to stay with us."

I nodded. "Did you get them?" I asked.

"Not exactly," Sally said. "Do you want to see what I did get?"

"Of course," I said. "Is it in the guest room?"

Sally said, "Yes," and then as I got up she caught my sleeve. "Darling, I'm afraid I spent more than my hundred dollars."

That shook me. We were operating pretty close to the line and we couldn't afford anything extra, but after the way I'd thrown away my share of the money there wasn't much I could say to Sally. Nothing, in fact.

"THAT'S fine, sweetheart," I said, trying to sound cheerful about it. "How much more?"

"Four hundred more," she said. "Five hundred, altogether." She turned on her million-candlepower smile, the one that could always make me agree to anything she said or did.

I didn't say anything. I couldn't. While she stood there, I walked over to the guest room door and opened it.

"Oh, darling," Sally called after me, with a lilt in her voice that should have warned me, "you haven't told me who *did* win that race this afternoon."

I said carelessly, "I forget. Oh, yes. Some horse named New Arrival won. Paid five-to-one." I looked into the guest room.

It contained a gaily-decorated crib, and a matching chest of drawers, and a funny sort of canvas bath arrangement, and a few other things whose purpose I didn't know but whose significance was very plain indeed. I noticed that everything in the room was painted blue.

I wondered if *all* Sally's hunches were going to pay off like that.

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Finest leathers and the artistry of superb craftsmanship combine to form a perfection of style that discerning men recognize as Hartt Shoemanship.

The SHAWNEE
Normandy hand-sewn seam, triple sole, in rich burgundy aniline calf, emphasizing style and comfort.

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Factory: Fredericton N.B.

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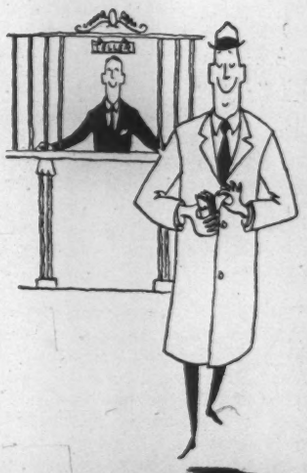
do they know you in Albuquerque?



This summer, whether you're travelling to Europe, the United States, or just out to the summer cottage for a few days, you'll want to be sure you can obtain money as needed along the way.

This is where your Bank of Nova Scotia manager can be helpful. Tell him your travel plans. He will be glad to arrange for the necessary travellers' cheques. He may have many suggestions to make your travel arrangements smoother.

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

A SIGN OF GOOD FRIENDSHIP

M-341

Next Week's SATURDAY NIGHT . . . .

"IS OUR OIL AS BIG AS IT SEEMS?"

BY MICHAEL BARKWAY

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

I TALK TO WOMEN

by Phil Stone

FIVE OR SIX DAYS a week, for a period of seven minutes each day, I talk to women—on the air. I talk to them about perfect husbands . . . how a woman should wear perfume . . . who make the better drivers, men or women . . . what they do about losing weight . . . are housewives duller than career girls . . . and other matters of interest to women.

Once in a while I interview men on my program—but only about subjects close to the hearts of the distaff side. Like "How do women keep up those strapless evening gowns?"

I'd better explain about how, and why, and where I talk to, and about, women, before I go on. I have a ten-minute program each noon-hour over radio station CHUM in Toronto. After introductory remarks by the announcer, theme song and commercial, there's about seven minutes left for me and my guest. Aimed primarily at women, my program is one of the few radio shows pitched at women that has a man doing the interviewing. Especially a man who the rest of the day is a sportscaster!

I was given the assignment because interviews are my specialty and also because before entering radio I had been a free-lance magazine writer who'd written many "women-slanted" articles. Some of these appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT.

I like to interview women, because I like women. Women of all ages, of all sizes. I like 'em all. To talk to.

I WISH, though, that women could do something about their voices. Especially Canadian women. They have clear, cultured voices, and nearly all of them have fine enunciation. But their voices lack color. They have no inflection, no bounce, no "give." Maybe we go back here to the old self-consciousness that Canadian women reputedly possess. They hesitate to let themselves go . . . to be sparky . . . to, well, as I said earlier, "give."

If someone sat on me and if I were sure that I could walk safely on the streets thereafter, I'd come out flat-footed and say I don't like Canadian women as radio announcers. They're intelligent, they've got imagination . . . but, brother, those voices!

And don't think I'm alone in this thought. Most of my programs are tape-recorded and then broadcast at a later date. Usually I play them back for my guests, before they leave the studios. And you should see the faces of those women when they hear their ploppity-ploppity talkie-talk. "Do I sound like that?" they scream. "Good Lord, I sound as dull and lifeless as a rainy Sunday." And they generally do.

I don't think Canadian women lack animation or drive or whatever makes a person talk with verve, vigor and vitality. I know plenty of Canadian girls who have it over the women of other countries like a tent. They're smarter, better-looking, have more charm, more of everything that should make a radio interviewer's life a delight. Why do they bury it in deep within their larynx? I can only guess shyness and suggest public-speaking or radio-art courses.

PERHAPS I should point out here that plenty of men have dull, flat voices, too. Mine was until I took a radio-speech course and learned something about inflection. But with men, somehow, it's not so offensive to be voice-colorless as it is with women. Maybe it's because of the higher level of the female voice.

You women should let your voices go. Let 'em ripple, let 'em sing, let 'em be what they're supposed to be—the voice of you, of your personality, your emotions, your feelings. Take the brakes off your larynx and speak up!

Most of the women invited to be guests on my program become very nervous when seated facing the microphone. For this reason we usually have a 15-minute "warm-up" to melt the icicles off their tongues. (What a thrill it is for a man to face a woman who can't talk!)

But there is also the self-assured woman who marches into the studio, eyes flashing, chin high and—you should excuse the expression—chest out, ready to do or die for dear old whatever-she's-gonna-die-for.

One can't go by types in figuring which woman is or is not going to be nervous. A woman who can dominate a household of a husband and nine strapping sons will do a rhumba with her chattering teeth upon facing a mike. A pint-sized housewife who is a door-mat for everyone exhibits full confidence when on the air. Perhaps she's happy at last to get a chance to say her piece.

I find, however, that the "warm-up" period generally works. By chatting with my guests in an off-hand manner, I discover they can usually be relaxed to a point where they can at least open their lips. One time an interviewee didn't.

She came in late for a "live" program and she froze completely. Luckily, her husband had accompanied her, and at my hurried signal he slid into a seat and we got off an entirely un-planned interview. His wife was still shaking when it was

—Gordon Jarrett

VISITING *star, Gloria Swanson, registers a variety of emotions for the camera. She's being interviewed by Phil Stone for radio.* →

all over. Last I heard of her she wouldn't "be interviewed over the air for a mink coat, a holiday in Florida and Clark Gable's impassioned kiss."

Our show is done without script and in a breezy informal style unless the subject matter happens to be of a serious nature. So, since it is ad-libbed, it becomes necessary that my guest be sharp on the "up-take." That is, be quick with the answers. And here I doff my hat to the ladies! When it comes to the ad-lib they can beat men anytime. Most of my male guests are put out by the fact that we're not using a script. Not the girls. They love the challenge and they invariably come through like seasoned campaigners.

So, as I said at the start, I love to talk to women. I've griped about their voices, but I've also, I think, been honest about where they shine. I'm looking forward to talking to them on thousands of programs to come.

If I had to pick the perfect woman interviewee, I'd ask for a young housewife with one or two children, whose husband had an interesting job. She'd have a colorful voice, and she would not be nervous, and she'd know a little about a lot of things, and we'd have a lot of fun!

Close-Up:

Seeing Stars

WHEN the Paramount people prepared to launch "Sunset Boulevard," ash trays on the conference table were not even half-filled before they'd found a plan. They didn't need gimmicks, they decided; they would build advance publicity around Gloria Swanson, the picture's star. Her dramatic second blooming as a star had already captured public imagination.

Result—a travel schedule for Gloria that would have made an old-time travelling-man blanch and turn in his suitcase and samples.

GLORIA'S tour takes her to 30 cities in United States and Canada. Last week she arrived in Toronto (No. 21 on the list). It was then that SN had a close-up of Miss Swanson, a hard-working star. Here's how it came about:

SN and Phil Stone, writer of article on facing page, wanted pictures of Phil interviewing Miss Swanson, to illustrate the article. Phil had extracted a promise of a radio interview with the star—plus pictures of the proceedings for SN—from Win Barron, Paramount's public relations chief in Toronto. Trouble was Miss Swanson didn't stay put long enough to be interviewed.

SN called Phil Stone. "Have you got the Swanson pictures?" "Not yet," was the reply. "Still trying. Right now Miss Swanson is down in the subway." She was too. A picture of her running a power shovel on the Toronto subway excavation job appeared in next day's papers.

TRACING Miss Swanson's movements that day, we found that she . . . met the press at breakfast . . . appeared at the Women's Building at the Canadian National Exhibition . . . spoke at Eaton Auditorium . . . turned up on the CBC Playhouse show . . . made a personal appearance at another broadcast in a theatre . . . formally christened a street—yes, you've guessed it — Sunset Boulevard . . . autographed everything from menus to shopping lists . . . then went on to the Toronto Men's Press Club.

Meanwhile Stone remained at the ready with tape recording machine. So, too, did Gordon Jarrett with his camera. The two men looked at their watches and then at each other. Close to midnight. Could Miss Swanson reasonably be expected to consent to another interview at that hour after her gruelling day?

Next day this letter arrived:

Dear SN:

As you likely know by now we finally got the photos of Gloria Swanson. She cooperated wonderfully and I am sure the pictures will suit the article.

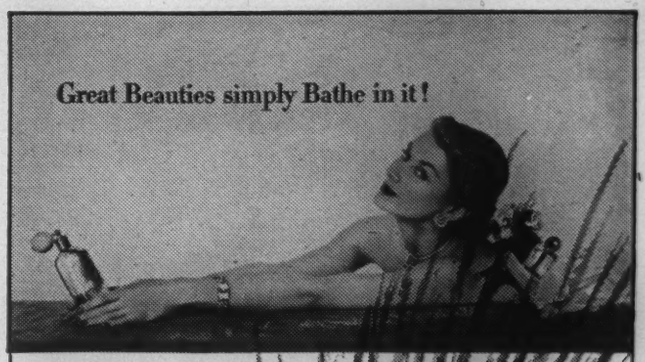
After the photographer left last night I sat in her room for two hours shooting the breeze with her and we got to talking about your publication. It turned out that Miss Swanson's maid had purchased a copy and was very enthusiastic about it. She showed it to Miss Swanson who was quite impressed, and she suddenly withdrew from the room and returned with the enclosed photograph.

This, she assured me, is a picture that has never been published, and she thought you might like to use it. She tells me the picture was taken by a Dr. Miller of Washington who started photography as a hobby, but grew in such stature as a photographer that today he has dropped his medical practice entirely. The official picture of President Truman was taken by him as were the photographs of several other leading Washingtonians.

Regards,

(*Signed*) Phil Stone

And that is how publicity is fostered by an astute and clever star, and why Dr. Miller's picture of Gloria Swanson is reproduced herewith.—*B.C.*



Blue Grass Flower Mist

Forget the timid dab of fragrance behind the ear! Instead, after the bath, spray yourself lavishly with Elizabeth Arden's Blue Grass Flower Mist. Enjoy its misty coolness all summer long. So lightly priced . . .
4 oz. bottle
with gift atomizer, 1.75

These exquisite Blue Grass preparations by **ELIZABETH ARDEN** *will help to keep you beautifully cool all summer long—*

PERFUME, 2.00 to 72.00
HAND LOTION, 1.25, 2.25
DUSTING POWDER, 1.85
BATH OIL (vials), 4.50, 8.50 and 12.00
BATH SOAP (3 in box), 3.25
BATH PETALS, 2.00, 6.00
BATH SALTS, 5.50
DEODORANT CREAM, 1.50

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SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

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Our reputation for finest quality of BULBS and NURSERYSTOCK is well known.

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Our Bulb Catalogue 1950 Edition full of valuable information and coloured illustrations; listing Bulbs of proven merit for outdoor and indoor culture is now ready.

Copy will be mailed free upon request.

HOLLAND BULB AND NURSERY COMPANY
QUEEN ELIZABETH WAY
10 miles from Toronto on your way to Hamilton
At the signs of the Dutch Mills
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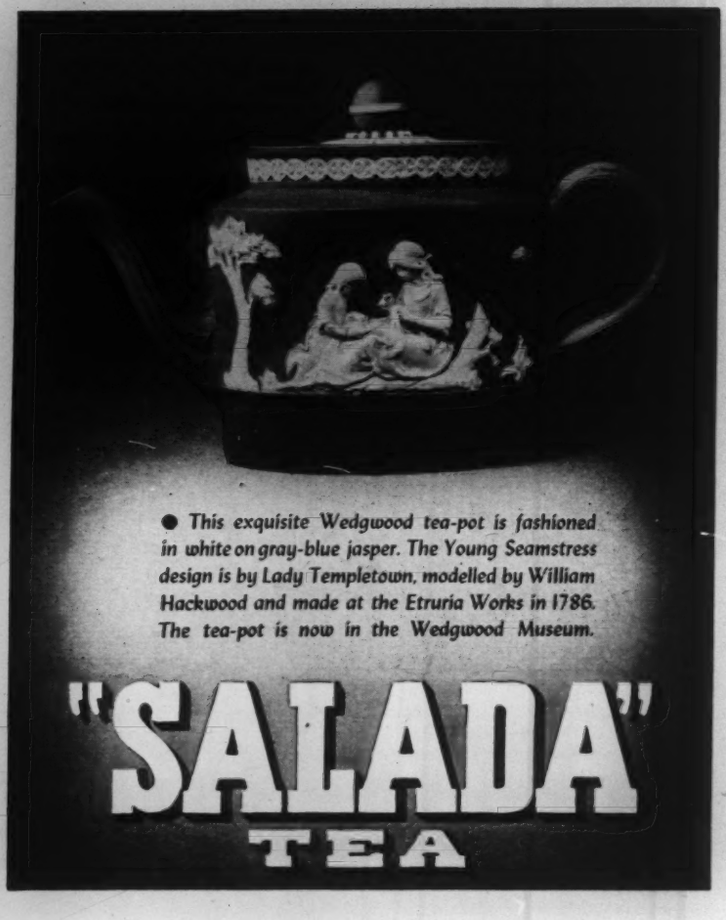

● *This exquisite Wedgwood tea-pot is fashioned in white on gray-blue jasper. The Young Seamstress design is by Lady Templetown, modelled by William Hackwood and made at the Etruria Works in 1786. The tea-pot is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

OCCASIONAL CHAIR

This graceful chair is hand-carved in Chippendale design. Constructed with the usual fine Rawlinson workmanship and upholstered to your individual taste. The chair or nest of tables may be procured in either solid walnut or solid mahogany to add dignity to any living room.

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Est. 1883

Careers:

ANOTHER SHORTAGE

WANTED: *Young women to fill 400 executive positions now open across Canada. Salaries from $125 a month with maintenance, to approximately $5,000. More for exceptional ability.*

THAT, in substance, is what the Canadian Dietetic Association is telling young women in search of a career.

"Canada can absorb at least 50 per cent more dietitians," says Wing Commander Margaret Clark, Association President. "And the demand is growing constantly. Eight hundred fully-qualified dietitians are now operating in the Dominion, together with 128 who graduated from Canadian universities this spring. The country could use 400 more at a minimum."

"Much has been said about the shortage of nurses, but to our knowledge this is the first announcement of the shortage of dietitians," says Ruth D. Reid of Montreal, Chairman of the Association's vocational guidance committee.

Two things create demand for more dietitians:

(a) Growing awareness of nutrition as a factor in building the nation's health and

(b) Marriage. It makes large inroads on this group of young women whose training makes them highly eligible as wives.

Wing Commander Clark urged high school graduates to consider taking the four-year course that leads to a degree in household science or home economics.

The course must be taken at a Canadian university recognized by the Canadian Dietetic Association.

Approved courses are offered at these universities:

Acadia, Wolfville, NS; University of Alberta, Edmonton; University of British Columbia, Vancouver; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; McGill University; Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; University of Montreal, Montreal; Mount Allison, Sackville, NB; St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, NS; University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; University of Toronto, Toronto; and University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

Tuition ranges from $135 a year to $200.

For those seeking higher qualifications, it is now possible to obtain a PhD degree in food chemistry at the University of Toronto.

Bursaries and scholarships are available in all universities offering the course.

Girls planning to become dietitians are advised to place emphasis on science and mathematics in their high school matriculation courses.

"Food has always been man's first necessity," Wing Commander Clark declared. "The art of cooking appeared with civilization but it was only at the end of the 19th century that the science of nutrition was born. Today it has come to a vigorous adulthood and the profession should commend itself to young women in search of an interesting, profitable and expanding profession."

ROGER & GALLET

Salute to Beauty

Sachet (Dry Perfume) in assorted fragrances.

Roger & Gallet Sachet does double duty! Their rare scents hint of excitement, love and beauty. You'll like it because it's lasting . . .

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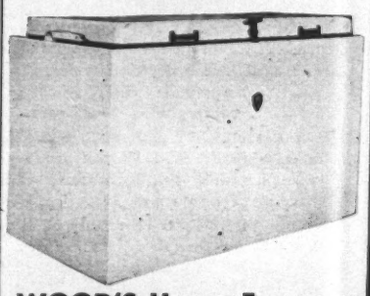
Banish Canning Chores

Have Summer-fresh foods all year-round



WOOD'S Home Freezers

Save all the hot, tedious work of canning. Save on locker expense, too. Keep all your meats, fruits and vegetables, fresh as the day you stored them, ready for instant, year-round use. You can even keep pies and other baking all ready to pop into the oven when guests arrive. Yet Wood's Home Freezer actually saves up to $150 yearly on average food costs.

THREE SIZES 14½, 12 and 7 cu. ft.

In addition to 12 cu. ft. freezer space, 12 cu. ft. model has approximately 4 cu. ft. of storage space at the top for butter, cheese, etc. New 7 cu. ft. space-saving model designed for the modern kitchen. Write for booklet.

If you live in a city or town

Buy food at wholesale prices from food processors for storage in your Wood's Freezer. Write us for names of such food suppliers.

The W. C. WOOD CO. LTD.

Head Office and Factory—Guelph, Ont.

The W. C. WOOD CO. LTD., Guelph, Ont.

Please send me literature on Wood's Freezers.

Name _____

Address _____

City or Town _____ Prov. _____

Distaff:

DR. TUGBOAT EVE

FROM New Westminster comes the movie-like story of a woman tugboat captain who has now received her MD degree. **Eve Forrest Gulliford** is known as "Tugboat Annie of the Fraser River;" is one of the few women ever to hold a tugboat master's papers in BC. In 1944 she decided to be a Doctor, went to Queen's University. There she met her husband, Dr. Campbell Gulliford of St. John's, Newfoundland. Tugboat-Doctor Eve is the daughter of the late Captain Sam Forrest of Coquitlam; took over command of his boat when he died and, with a brother, expanded the business to three tugs.

■ New President of the Canadian Association of Social Workers is **Marjoria Moore** of Winnipeg.

■ And the new Chairman of the National Committee of Canadian Schools of Social Work is **Marjorie J. Smith,** head of Department of Social Work at University of British Columbia.

■ Retiring after 30 years as a teacher of eurhythmics and dancing for the Ottawa Public Schools is **Miss Florence Jamieson.** She began her teaching in physical training; was sent by the Ottawa Public School Board in 1919 to take up eurhythmics and dancing. She trained at Columbia University, Chalif Normal School of Dancing, New York School of Dalcroze Eurhythmics and the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

■ In August, **Mrs. Harry T. Roesler** of Toronto is to receive an honorary degree in social sciences from the University of Ottawa. This is in recognition of her work in organizing and promoting the Canadian Federation of Convent Alumnae. In 1937 Mrs. Roesler was awarded the *Bene Merenti* medal by Pope Pius XI for her work in furthering the Mary's Day movement, sponsored by the Federation.

■ Just retired after 35 years is Principal **Mary McKenzie** of the Toronto branch of Shaw Business Schools. When she opened the new branch that 1915 day there were exactly four pupils; since then 5,000 have passed through the school. Principal McKenzie was born in Lucknow, Ont.; has found time to write two textbooks.

■ Down in a copper mine in Uganda is newly-come-from-Canada **Denise Gordon.** It's a far cry from her home in Noranda, Que. She and geologist husband James of Toronto are part of the little foreign colony in this small British-controlled territory in East Africa.

■ Another geologist couple are jaunting through Quebec and neighboring States in a 3,000-mile survey. **Margann** Fitzpatrick, of Toronto is really an interior decorator by profession but she's driving and typing for husband Michael this summer. Home for them will be their panel truck.

Brain-Teaser:

No Innocents Abroad!

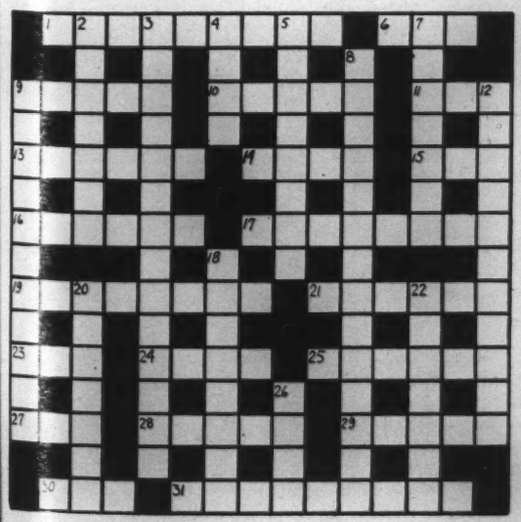
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. 6 and 30. Proved, to get by the Johnston office, but not by the box office. (5, 4, 3, 3)
6. See 1.
9. And yet not a stirring face. (5)
10. If not paid, presumably he can play what he likes. (5)
11. But there's nothing very soft about it! (3)
13. English guys. (6)
14. The judge might pronounce yours, when in the wrong mood. (4)
15. So! It doesn't sound well. (3)
16. It's a disgrace, but Iago is celebrated for his. (6)
17. Do not sit to eat, perhaps. (6, 2)
19. Of two continents near U.S.A., I find. (8)
21. I get a V.C. at the end of this race. (6)
23. Of a singular 29 shape. (3)
24. Means of escape for which you could get life. (4)
25. I'll see if he's around! (6)
27. Seeing eye to eye may bring this out. (3)
28. Silencer in "Trial by Jury". (5)
29. Nothing turns back the native in 21. (5)
30. See 1.
31. Shows that the hotel where he works will provide lodgings for Richard. (5, 4)

DOWN

2. Commission for gardeners? (4-3)
3. Kill the majority of chickens? (6, 4, 4)
4. Kind of fiend for information. (4)
5. Former plots I was involved in, perhaps. (8)
7. 9 down, does the law. (7)
8. Considered by the judge when forming his sentences. (8, 6)
9. Not a private in the opposite ranks? (6, 5)
12. They pilfer from habit, as it were. (11)
18. Publicity for a dance turns Yoho inside-out. (8)
20. Tata, Reg! see you at the races. (7)
22. Speaking of electricity, there's a lot in Vic. (7)
26. Kringle's dagger? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Jelly bean
6. Ethel
9. Headlight
10. Grime
11. Privol
12. Brute
16. Signing
17. Arcadia
19. Earthen
21. Applied
23. Abide
25. Breton
29. Three
30. Oversight
31. Shoes
32. Hit and run

DOWN

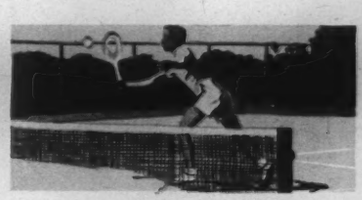
1. John Fisher
2. Leading
3. Yellowish
4. Edge
5. Nuts
6. Edgar
7. Hoisted
8. Leek
13. Agent
14. Marat
15. Waddington
18. Caparison
20. Roberto 26. Otis
22. Integer 27. Moth
24. Duels 28. Beat (115)

Some DOs and DON'Ts for Summer Months

These are the months when fresh air, sunshine, and outdoor exercise can contribute most to good health and the enjoyment of life. To get full benefit from summertime, however, it is well to be on guard against accidents and health hazards.

Fatal accidents in the summer are about 20% above the annual average, according to official vital statistics' reports. In fact, during June, July, and August there is an average of about 20 accidental deaths per day. So, to help you avoid common summer hazards, here are some of the things that safety and health authorities often recommend.

DO . . . take proper precautions for safety in the water. It is estimated that fewer than 1 out of 14 Canadians who participate in water sports can be considered skilled swimmers, and even they may sometimes need assistance. So it is always best to swim only where other people are around to help if you need it. When swimming even moderate distances away from shore, try to have someone in a boat accompany you.



DON'T . . . exercise too strenuously on week ends or during your vacation. Too strenuous exercise, especially if you are not accustomed to it, puts a heavy strain on heart and blood vessels. Some physical activity, however, is usually beneficial. Your doctor, taking into account your age and physical condition, can advise about the kind and amount of activity you may enjoy safely.

DO . . . learn the principles of First Aid. An accident or emergency may occur where you are. If you know how to take prompt and proper action before a doctor arrives, you will help to protect the victim, and may save his life. To do this, you may want to learn basic First Aid techniques, including artificial respiration. Your local branch of the St. John Ambulance Association will be glad to help you.

DON'T . . . take chances on overexposure to the sun. Starting slowly (about 10 minutes the first day) and tanning gradually may help avoid a painful or serious burn. In addition, if you stay out in the sun too long or exercise strenuously during the hottest part of the day, sunstroke or heat exhaustion may result. Getting out of the sun before you get too red or too hot is a wise safeguard.

DO . . . make sure, when you are away from home, that the water you drink is safe. Water that looks clear and tastes good may still contain disease-carrying germs. So when you are on vacation, or on week end hiking or camping trips, make sure the water is pure. If there is any doubt, you will be wise to boil it for at least five minutes.

DON'T . . . neglect cuts, bruises, or other minor injuries. Prompt First Aid should include cleaning the wound, applying a mild antiseptic and covering with a sterile bandage. This will lessen the chances of infection. Of course, if signs of infection appear, such as redness or swelling, a doctor should be consulted promptly.

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46 OUT OF 52—Members of a women's society registered this overwhelming preference for Heinz Soup in a competitive taste test.

Concerning Food

SUMMER WEEK-END

IT'S ALL very fine to cheer the office colleague on to "have a nice week-end." But what about the hostess at the other end of the journey? Depends upon whether the guest's a model week-ender, experienced at the game and willing to give a hand. Also the pace set by the hostess, whether a breathless round of doings, meals and dishes or casual relaxing. Main idea is fun for everyone.

There's no need for three meals a day if the household is completely adult — two will do. Early risers and other eccentrics can get their own breakfast. It's nice though to have hot coffee and chilled fruit juices in the kitchen before getting down to the serious business of brunch. Gives the cook-hostess a chance to do last minute chores without that gloomy interval of waiting. Here are a few brunch suggestions!

True to menu form "fresh fruit-in-season" should be the starter. Fat strawberries unhulled with fine sugar to dip them in; ripe melon; black cherries—anything that's the biggest and best right now. Chilled, of course.

Cheese Pudding Back Bacon
Sliced tomatoes and onion salad
Melba Toast
Hot Chelsea Buns

Corned Beef Hash Poached Eggs
Shredded Lettuce Salad
Hot Rolls and Blueberry Muffins,
Honey Butter

Cheese Waffles
Creamed Chipped Beef
Raw Vegetables and Dunk
Coffee Cake

Cheese Pudding

This is a standard dish in nearly every household. But in case you have not been introduced here's the recipe.

Butter 6 slices of bread cut 3/8" thick and cut each slice in quarters. In a greased 1½ quart casserole or 10" x 6" x 2" baking dish arrange alternate layers of buttered bread and thin slices of yellow process cheese using ½ lb. (1 pkg.). Have cheese at room temperature for easy slicing and leave enough cheese for the top layer.

Beat 3 eggs until light. Add and combine well:

½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. dry mustard
½ tsp. Worcestershire Sauce
2½ cups milk

Pour over cheese and bread. Bake in 325°F oven 1 hour. Yield: 6 servings. You can prepare the bread and cheese day before, have it in casserole ready for the egg-milk mixture before baking.

Corned Beef Hash

Melt 2 tbsp. fat in a heavy frying pan. Add 1/3 cup chopped onion and cook slowly until light brown and tender. Chop coarsely 2 cups cooked corned beef or one 12-oz. tin. Remove to mixing bowl and then chop enough cooked potatoes to measure 3 cups. Add to beef. Add cooked onions along with 1/3 cup cream or top milk and salt and pepper to taste. Combine thoroughly. Add 1 tbsp. more fat to frying pan if necessary, heat and turn in hash and spread evenly. Cook over low heat 20-30 minutes without stirring. Lift to see if browning. Turn out on platter as you would an omelet; or at least try to serve with the brown side up. Yield: 4 servings.

Cheese Waffles

Add one cup grated nippy cheese to any standard waffle recipe using 2 cups flour or prepared pancake mix.

Creamed Dried Beef

If beef is salty place in strainer and let hot water run through it. Tear ¼ lb. dried beef into medium sized shreds. Melt ¼ cup butter in top part of double boiler. Add dried beef and heat until the edges curl. Add 3 tbsp. flour and stir until blended. Then add 2 cups milk slowly continuing to stir. Place over hot water and cook until thickened and smooth. Add 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce. Season to taste.

FLAVOR TO TASTE

A PIQUANT touch of seasoning can lift an ordinary dish into the oh-and-ah class. Here is what seasoning will do for you in adding flavor, a touch of the unusual:

■ Rosemary is usually used with fish and chicken and in combination with thyme in beef dishes. It requires long cooking to obtain the true strength and flavor. Use ⅛ teaspoon (an approximate pinch) for a dish serving six.

■ Celery, onion and garlic salt taste like their parent vegetables, are excellent used with bland vegetables, salad dressing. In fact they can be added to any meat or vegetable dish—but not all three at one time. Celery salt or pepper is excellent with cream soups and oyster stew.

■ Chervil tastes like licorice—if you like it use it as a flavoring in sauces.

■ Caraway seeds are used in Russian cooking, have a very pronounced flavor. Used in breads, cookies and casseroles, especially in combination with noodles.

■ Basil is considered the perfect complement to tomatoes but it does lose its freshness quickly. Very pleasant flavor.

■ Marjoram and oregano are similar in flavor, are used for much the same purposes. They impart a very agreeable flavor to spaghetti or any of the pastes, salad dressing, meat and cheese dishes.

■ Bay leaves, used mostly in soups and stews, are essential in *bouquet garni*.

■ Curry powder is, of course, used in curries but use it, too, for that extra touch in salad dressings and in combination with cheese in baked goods. It is a blend of anywhere from ten to fifteen spices with the yellow color supplied by turmeric.

BOOKS

PLAY vs. BOOK

TESS IN THE THEATRE—by Marguerite Roberts —*University of Toronto Press—Saunders—$4.00.*

FEW novelists in English have had a greater sense of the vast expanse of time in which every important event of human life finds its setting than Thomas Hardy. His greatest gift is the power to make us see the event in the light of centuries past and centuries to come. This is not a special virtue of the novel, and in any other age than the Victorian Hardy would not have been a novelist at all, but a tragic dramatist. "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" has the time range and the concentration on a single protagonist that are characteristic of tragedy. Tess's history really begins with her ancestor who landed with William the Conqueror; her destiny is in the moulding for eight hundred years; Angel Clare and Alec are merely the machinery by which it crushes her.

The grandeur of Tess's tragedy began to make its appeal to great actresses soon after the book appeared in 1891. Hardy wrote a not very adequate dramatization in 1894-5, which remained unacted until 1924. Mrs. Fiske obtained Hardy's permission to have Lorimer Stoddard write a version which she produced in 1897, and in which her performance instantly placed her in the front rank of American actresses. Hugh Arthur Kennedy wrote for Mrs. Lewis Waller an unauthorized version which was acted in London in 1900 but soon closed by an injunction for violation of the Stoddard copyright. Baron d'Erlanger made an unsuccessful Italian opera of it about the same time. In 1925 Hardy did a vastly improved version for Gwen Frangçon-Davies in London.

The two Hardy versions and the Stoddard one are reproduced in this volume, with a great deal of informative material obtained from Mrs. Hardy and, among other sources, from Hector Charlesworth and Professor George Herbert Clarke. Younger readers in this year 1950 will have difficulty in believing that the Amer-

—Dementi

MARGUERITE ROBERTS

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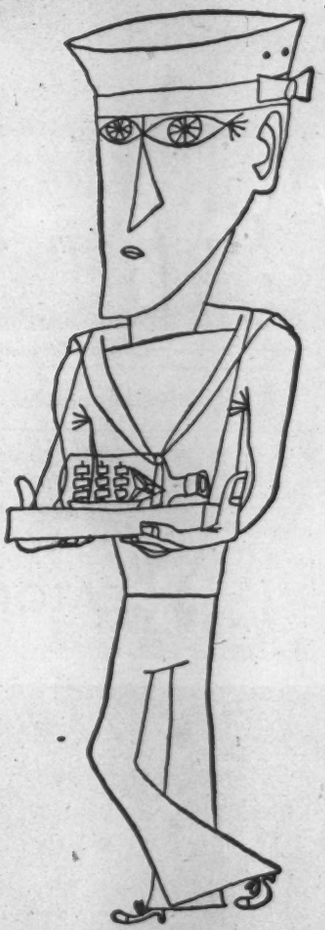

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ican critics of 1897 often preferred the play to the novel because "Whatever grossness may be discovered in the novel is completely eliminated in the dramatization by Mr. Stoddard." How nice!

Dr. Roberts, who has done an excellent job, was for some time Dean of Women at McMaster and then in the English Department at Toronto. She is now at the University of Richmond, Va.—*Lucy Van Gogh*

TRIAL LAWYER

COURTROOM—by Quentin Reynolds—*Clarke, Irwin—$5.25.*

CONNOISSEURS of crime, who are numerous in all classes of society, should enjoy this life of Samuel S. Leibowitz, formerly a leading criminal lawyer of the New York bar and now senior judge of the Kings County Court in Brooklyn. Many of the trials in which he acted as defence counsel were famous enough to be eagerly followed from newspaper accounts published in every city on this continent. Others, of only local interest at the time, have points of dramatic or human interest that give the retelling of them a universal appeal.

One of these internationally famous cases was the Scottsboro, Alabama, trial of nine negroes accused of rape and convicted by a prejudiced Alabama judge and jury on the flimsiest possible evidence. After the first conviction, Leibowitz was retained by a communist organization to get the convictions reversed, and after several legal battles was able to succeed not only in his primary purpose but also in winning a secondary victory, establishing the right of negroes to serve on juries in the Southern States.

In spite of his retainer Leibowitz had no communist sympathies, and before long he found himself engaged in a struggle to keep the communists from spoiling the chances of his clients. The party, he discovered, as others have discovered since, had no interest in abstract justice, but much interest in advertising itself as the friend of the oppressed, even if the oppressed had to be martyred in the process.

Quentin Reynolds, who achieved prominence as a reporter and war correspondent, is also a graduate in law and has had the advantage of Judge Leibowitz's criticism and first-hand accounts of the cases with which he deals. The result is a biography that should appeal to both lawyers and laymen.—*J.L.C.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE LIBERAL IMAGINATION—Lionel Trilling—*MacMillan—$5.*

■ One of the U.S.'s foremost critics presents a volume of essays on literary and social topics, ranging from "The Immortality Ode" to "The Kinsey Report." Mr. Trilling is a provocative analyst and he has compiled the book so that it has a unity that "derives from an abiding interest in the ideas of what we loosely call liberalism, especially the relation of these ideas to literature." While readers may not emerge from the book with a definition of even what Trilling loosely calls liberalism, his critical insight will have provided many profitable half-hours.—*M.B.*

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Higher Conformity

by Mary Lowrey Ross

DURING the early part of the housing crisis Mr. and Mrs. Tripp had been forced to live with Mrs. Tripp's mother. At the end of the second year, however, they were able to buy their own home, a unit in the great new Waffletown development. "This is my idea of Heaven," Mrs. Tripp said the day they moved in.

The cement stoop, just large enough to hold a deck-chair, was circled by a wrought iron railing. The front door was of blonde maple with three small glass panels in the upper half. There was a picture window in the living room and a built-in radio over the fireplace. The kitchen provided a Bendix as well as a refrigerator. In every detail the new home was exactly like every house in the Waffletown development.

This was the settlement that J. Henry Waffle had run up with lightning speed to meet the housing crisis. It was his dream community, solidly achieved, and he wanted it to stand without a detail altered, and if possible forever.

He had thought of everything. Even the clothes-line, he pointed out, was of special weight and length, designed to hold a specific number of garments of regulation size. Washings must be done if possible on Mondays. Lawns must be trimmed once a week. Cats and dogs were forbidden, and as a substitute he had placed a painted Scottie in the exact centre of every lawn in the community.

The Scotties were to be kept permanently painted and renovated. Mr. Hubert Pringle, who was grounds superintendent as well as Town Councillor, would make regular inspections to see that all repairs were promptly attended to. The bills were to be sent, of course, to the owners.

THE TRIPPS gladly agreed to everything. They loved Waffletown already; it seemed as safe and enclosed and innocent of character as a community unborn.

This state of mind persisted for more than a year. Then Mr. Tripp began to be aware of a nagging sense of disquietude.

He brought up the subject once with Mr. Pringle, who had dropped round to inspect the paint-work.

"You ask me what I think of all this conformity, I think it's wonderful!" Mr. Pringle said. "All these people living together under exactly the same conditions, everyone happy, nobody trying to get ahead of anybody else." He waved an arm up the street. "There's democracy for you! Every house, every family, every person, exactly the same. Every single detail the same except the house-numbers." He shook his head. "Pity we could not change that," he said.

A few nights later Mr. Pringle called together a meeting of the Waffletown Town Council.

"THE PROBLEM is this," he said, when he had called the meeting to order. "The times call for progress, and since it is impossible to improve Waffletown by change, let us change it by improving the uniformity. Now the one obstacle to complete and satisfactory uniformity is that everyone in Waffletown still bears his own name. Wouldn't it be in the interest of the very highest conformity if we all agreed to go by the same name—the name, let us say, of our great and distinguished founder, J. Henry Waffle?"

There was a pause, and Mr. Tripp asked timidly, "Wouldn't we all get each other's mail?"

"What difference would that make?" Mr. Pringle replied; and Mr. Tripp, realizing that his mail had come to consist entirely of plans for community draws, community hospitalization, community dentistry and community kiddy-pools, had sadly to agree.

The problem fortunately was settled by Mr. Waffle himself. He wrote indignantly in answer to the proposal that he regarded his name as his sacred and peculiar possession, that he had made it what it was through his own personal initiative and aggressiveness, and that he would be damned if he would share it with every Tom, Dick and Harry in Waffletown.

Mr. Tripp, hurrying home with this news to Mrs. Tripp, found her in the kitchen playing with a kitten. "Where'd you get that?"

"At the bus terminal."

It was a white kitten with yellow bars and a crooked tail. It didn't conform to anything in Waffletown in fact it barely conformed to Mr. Tripp's idea of a cat. "You can't keep it," he said.

"I'm going to," Mrs. Tripp said and added malignantly, "and I'm going to call it Waffles,"

"Mr. Waffle won't like it," Mr. Tripp warned, and Mrs. Tripp laughed on a note shrill and high-pitched enough to shatter their crystal world. "Aw, the hell with Mr. Waffle," she said.

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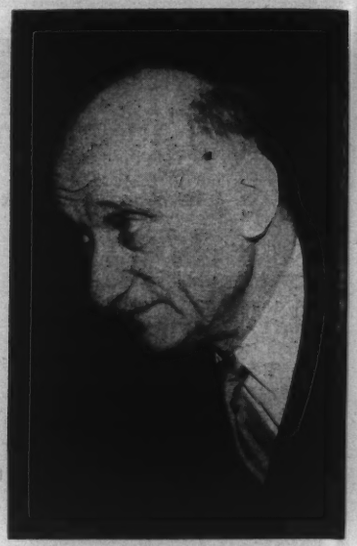
Business Front

U.K. and Schuman Plan: Two Views



PLANNER SCHUMAN: *Merger for efficiency or cartel for restriction?*

"Full Employment" Governments Maintain Vested Interests At The Expense Of Efficiency

by Peter Whitney

Paris.

THE FRENCH have been profoundly shocked by the revelation of the British Labor Party's ideas on European unity. The Labor Party pamphlet, proclaiming the intention not to abandon one jot of national sovereignty, has been believed more than Attlee's subsequent statement to Parliament.

The French authorities contest the Labor Party's dogma that planning must rest on a national foundation, and resent the lofty air with which the document dismisses the state of planning in Europe.

The Schuman Plan itself was produced in the French Government's Planning Commission under Jean Monnet. Most of the experts in this Commission do not happen to be Socialists, but they are masters of Keynesian economic thought.

Captives

They reject British Labor's assertion that Socialist nations cannot plan in partnership with Liberal ones. In fact, they claim that the European coal and steel industries can be made economically viable only on the supra-national basis.

A Government committed to "full employment", they allege, is particularly susceptible to the maintenance of vested interests of capital and labor alike in particular industries, supported by hidden subsidies which conceal inefficiency and are as uneconomic as extreme tariff protectionism.

Already, say the Plan experts, there is a great deal of "concealed unemployment" throughout European industry. Workers are held in inefficient industries whose products cannot sell competitively in the world market and must therefore be "dumped" by one means or another as the "seller's market" ends. Such dumping, they state, has already taken place in steel which is being sold competitively by Germany, France and Britain.

The French, when seeking to explain the reluctance of British Labor to enter into close economic relations with Europe, put the blame largely on British trades unions who are, they think, primarily concerned with security of employment in particular industries and unwilling to follow out the logic that real wages can be raised only by increased all-round productivity.

Then there is the British argument that for all its high professions the supra-national authority of the Schuman Plan cannot help being turned into a restrictive cartel—since no government will permit the creation of new "depressed areas" through the closing down of plants—and that as a result the authority's actual policy will be to stifle competition and to maintain employment.

The French answer to this is twofold. In the short run, governments will retain emergency powers to deal with new depressed areas. In the long run, the redistribution of labor in Europe is so necessary that it will have to be undertaken at the risk of temporary dislocation. The trouble with Britain's "depressed areas" was that no provision was made to absorb the unemployed into alternative work when nationalization schemes were put into effect.

In the French view, the present "full employment" governments are not able to carry out this kind of redistribution of labor by themselves. It will therefore be a good thing to have the constant challenge of a supra-national authority shaking redundant manpower out of the mills and putting it on the labor market.—*OFNS*

U.K. Is Cheapest Steel Producer. If She Joined In Schuman Plan Industry Cost Basis Would Be Raised

by John L. Marston

London.

SOME experts expect sensational results from a merger of the basic heavy industry of Germany and France. They predict that the operating economies would be so large that no other region in the world could produce steel so cheaply, that the European steel group would be a competitive menace to American industry.

It is a fact that, unimpressive as the individual European output figures may be when compared with America's, the total production of the potential partners in the "Schuman Plan" is formidable. On the figures for last year (when production, particularly in the United States, was lower than at present), the European total amounts to 47 million tons.

This total includes Britain, with rather less than 16 million tons. So Britain, if she stayed out of a grouping which included all the other West-European producers, would confront a rationalized industry with about twice her output.

Nevertheless, the decision of Britain not to commit herself in advance to the principle was reasonable. For one thing, Britain is one of the lowest-cost steel producers in the world; and only the most enthusiastic estimates of the economies likely to result from a union of the continental steel industries suggest a serious long-term threat from that quarter.

It may be, as unsympathetic observers say, that the British Commonwealth is an anachronism, that each Commonwealth country should fall into its natural geographical place. Britain's place then would be, quite obviously, in Europe, and confined to Europe. But no such decision has yet been made. To merge Britain's industries into the body of Europe would be to anticipate a fundamental change of policy before such a change had even been seriously debated.

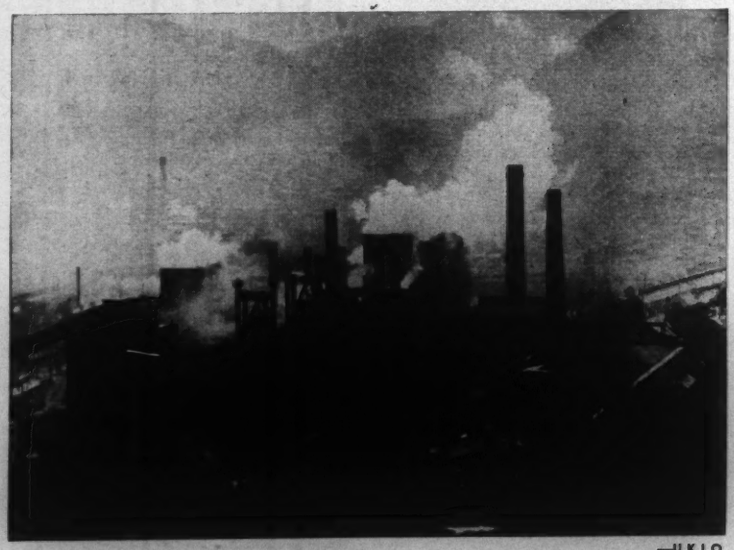
No War?

Among the potential partners themselves there are some serious obstacles to economic union in the form proposed. According to M. Schuman, the merging of French and German heavy industry should make it impossible for the two countries ever to wage war on one another.

But the cynics say that if the steel barons of the Ruhr "moved in" on French industry there would be no need for another war to realize Hitler's ambition of a "New Europe," under the control of Germany. On the economic plane, how would the "high authority" and the individual governments enforce decisions to expand production at some works and close down others?

There is no such thing as "free enterprise"—on which, it is hoped, Europe will revive and thrive—when private companies are under orders from their government or from a supra-governmental authority to cease production.

Why cannot ordinary economic forces be left to determine which country produces what, and how much? The problem of Europe's prospective steel surplus would then be settled by individual producers. Are such vast superstructures as the coal-steel authority needed if the economic foundations are healthy?



—U.K.I.O.

U.K. STEEL: *To include 16 million tons, a basic policy change is needed.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

Nearer Peace Than War?

CANADIAN officialdom's attitude on Korea is that there's no reason for businessmen to get worried or excited. "Definitely business as usual," say top men at Ottawa. "The West's firm stand probably means that we're closer to real peace than we've been in years. Of course, we're taking precautions."

The fact remains that the Red attack on Korea has injected a big new factor into the business situation and the national economy. That is the urgent need for raising our capacity for making war. Despite Ottawa's natural desire that everyone should keep calm, there is the inescapable fact that just as the enemy struck at Korea without warning, so he may strike elsewhere—perhaps at us. Only the actual possession of the means of resistance would serve us then.

No one knows this better than Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Howe and the rest of the Government, and since they would clearly be failing in their duty if they did not act, we can be sure that this country is going to do more physical preparing for war from now on. Preparation won't be on anything like the all-out scale of World War II—at least, not unless the situation *vis-à-vis* Russia becomes more acute. But nevertheless it will require manpower, materials and money.

Here we come to a crucial point. It happens that we have no effective surplus of any of these at present, not even of manpower. It's true that spots of unemployment exist here and there because of the continuing growth of the labor force, but the total doesn't amount to much considered against the manpower requirements of a sizable rearmament program. On June 15 last, across Canada, there were only 220,400 jobseekers registered with the National Employment Service. This figure is not much above the "full employment" level.

Not Like 1939

This item of manpower constitutes a vital difference in our position now, as contrasted with 1939. Then we had a large reserve of unutilized manpower that doesn't exist today; the large expansion since then of civilian production has taken up the slack. So if we turned again to producing munitions on any considerable scale, where would we get the manpower? The answer, presumably, is that it would have to be taken from non-essential industries.

With the experiences of World War II so fresh in everybody's mind, we might expect to see businesses and individuals anticipating shortages of supplies and laying in stocks ahead of time. In fact, some firms have already started to build up inventories as a result of the Korean war. If a lot of firms did this, it would tend to push prices up and perhaps seriously complicate the national reorganization for war. So the Government would probably impose controls and restrictions much earlier this time, to conserve and allocate materials as well as prevent an inflationary run-up of prices.

On the latter point, it should be noted that the position in which we now find ourselves is a basically inflationary one. Apparently we shall permanently, or indefinitely, have to support a larger war potential. The wages paid to make munitions will be spent for civilian goods but the products of those wages will not be available to civilians.

Controls Make Trouble

Price controls were surprisingly effective in the last war, but they created imbalances in the economy which have been felt keenly since. Much of the derangement of international trade today, reflected in economically unsound exchange rates and limitations on trading and in barter deals, results from price controls of wartime. Now we may be going in for more of the same thing.

On the favorable side, though civilians might suffer more deprivations in a new war effort than they did in the last one, we ought to see much quicker and larger results in terms of actual products. For one thing, plans for a re-transformation of the economy to a partial or complete war status already exist, and no doubt many wartime plants, now producing civilian goods, could be reconverted to war purposes. Most important: Canada made enormous advances in technical knowledge and skills in the last war and would utilize these gains from the start of a new conflict.

The miasma of Communism has long been poisoning the Western world and weakening its will and ability to press forward. Perhaps it is true that we are now nearer real peace than we have been in years. If we gain physical and mental security by standing firm and being prepared to defend ourselves, the cost of that defence may prove well worth while.

—J. Steele

by
P. M. Richards

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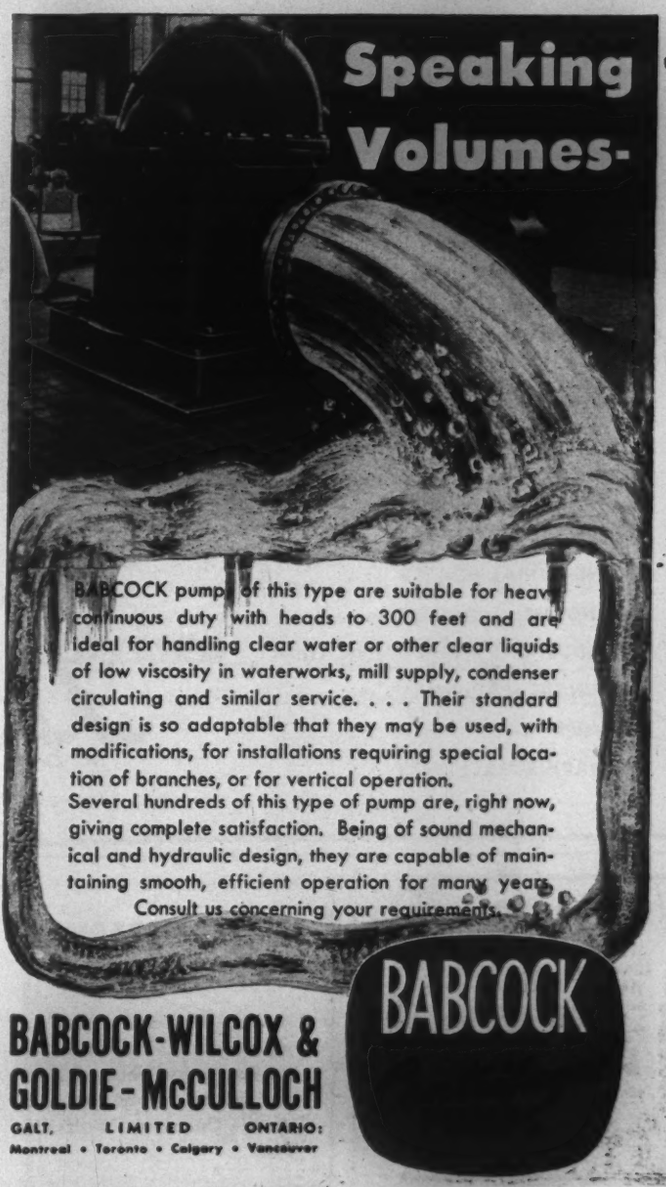
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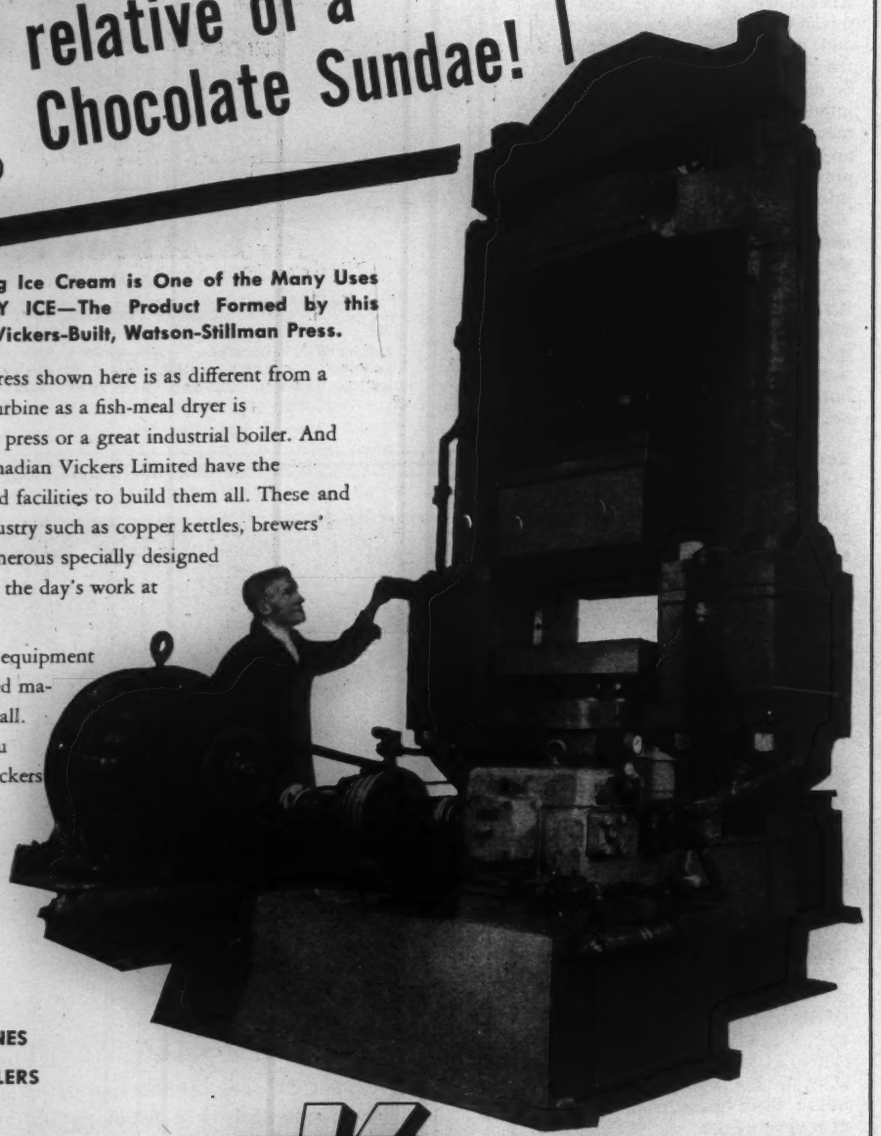

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Acadia University, faculty status, duties include teaching one course library science per annum. Apply President, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 254

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 16th June 1950.

CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

THERE WAS already a shortage of steel, so pronounced that Canadian producers of washing machines, refrigerators and ranges were last week finding themselves increasingly unable to keep up with demand. The situation seemed to be that if, because of Korea, Ottawa embarked on a real war preparedness program, the steel deficiency would increase and there would be shortages in other fields, maybe not only of materials but of labor. Some manufacturers, whose inventories were already low, were taking time by the forelock and building up supplies. But Ottawa was soft-pedalling the rearmament issue, and there was ground for believing that the world might really be nearer peace than war (see BUSINESS ANGLE).

Last week business activity continued to hold high across Canada, stimulated by a higher-than-expected rate of capital investment (now running about 8 per cent above the 1949 figure) and by freer spending by workers who had regained confidence in the employment outlook.

Gas:

TEXAS MOVES IN

FOR two years, Alberta's Government has been debating whether to allow natural gas to be exported from the province and piped to the American Pacific Northwest and to British Columbia. A royal commission pondered the question for months, made its report 15 months ago without a clear recommendation either way; since then, the Provincial Conservation Board has been conducting hearings of formal requests by various interests to take gas out of Alberta. In Ottawa, long debates in the Commons mulled over whether the pipelines should go through the U.S. or follow an all-Canadian route from Alberta to the coast.

But last week, it seemed highly probable that the rich Pacific market, on both sides of the border, for Alberta's natural gas might vanish from under Alberta's nose. Word got around that the go-getting Fish Engineering Corporation, of Houston, Texas, which is building the $242,000,000 pipeline to carry gas from Texas to New York, was seeking U.S. Government authority to build a 2,200-mile pipeline from Katy field, Texas, through Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho to major outlets in Washington and Oregon. Reliable reports said it planned to deliver 350,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day to coastal points, supplying, among other places, Seattle, Portland, Spokane and Vancouver.

These cities represent precisely the major markets where it is hoped to sell Alberta gas if export is authorized.

Most top men in Alberta's booming oil and gas industry believe that the province has, at most, three months in which to make up its mind. By that time, the Texas interests will have snared all of the market that is worth taking. And if that happened, the best Alberta could hope for would be a small gathering system to collect gas

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from the province's southernmost fields and fed into the Texas-Portland pipeline to supplement supplies from Texas itself. Such a supplementary service would use far less of Alberta's presumed gas surplus than any of the proposed Alberta-B.C. pipelines.

Up to last week, official consideration of the matter had proceeded on the assumption that there was plenty of time. But with Texas in the race, it began to look as if there was very little time left.

Lumbering:

PRICE PROTEST

U.S. demand for Canadian forest products continued high, and rising Canadian costs, increased by pressure from U.S. buyers, had inevitably been reflected in higher prices. To the resulting complaints of the American publishing industry (SN June 20) were added the cries of another customer—the American hardwood importers.

Spokesman was E. R. Plunket who heads one of the largest lumber wholesale companies in the northeast U.S. According to Plunket, the mill price of $220 per thousand board feet was ten per cent more than U.S. distributors could pay and still dispose of their stock to U.S. furniture makers. Since furniture makers were the main customer of the wholesalers (they take 90 per cent of the wholesalers' stock) their reaction was important.

Plunket felt it was a big gamble to expect them to accept a ten or fifteen per cent price increase. As an alternative, a 30-day boycott of the Canadian product to force down the price, was being considered. For one reason however, that was not likely to be effective: At present there are ten buyers for every carload of lumber. Some of these had indicated they would not join in a boycott.

It was becoming the vogue in the U.S. to take Canadian forest products people to task on matters of price. Figures on growing U.S. demand, however, suggested the blame was misplaced. In the first four years after the war, U.S. imports of Canadian lumber and timber products more than doubled, in volume, the figure for the four last pre-war years. In the wood and paper group, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports May exports to the U.S. almost $27 million higher than for the same period last year.

A few weeks ago, R. M. Fowler, President of the Newsprint Association of Canada, was under the guns of U.S. publishers over the price of Canadian newsprint. To the whole question, his remark seemed the best answer: "One difficulty for U.S. publishers seems to be that they cannot make up their minds as to whether their chief need is for lower prices or continued expansion of supply. U.S. sources are agitating for both: an economic contradiction which leaves everyone confused."

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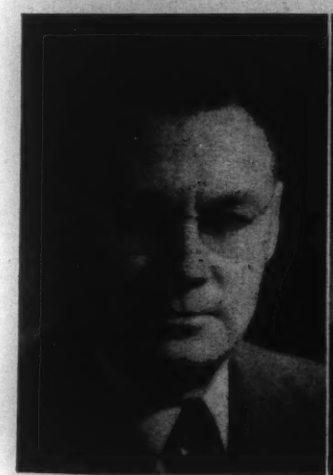
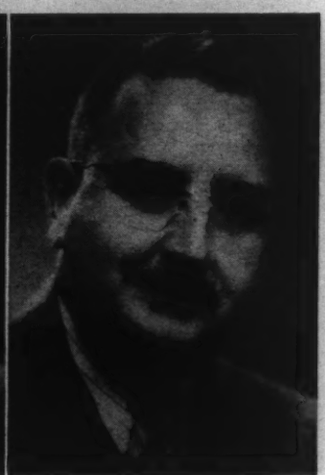
IMPERIAL BANK APPOINTMENTS



H. W. THOMSON

Formerly Superintendent of Branches, has been appointed an Assistant General Manager at Head Office.



E. J. FRIESEN

Manager at Montreal Branch for the past three years has been appointed an Assistant General Manager at Head Office.

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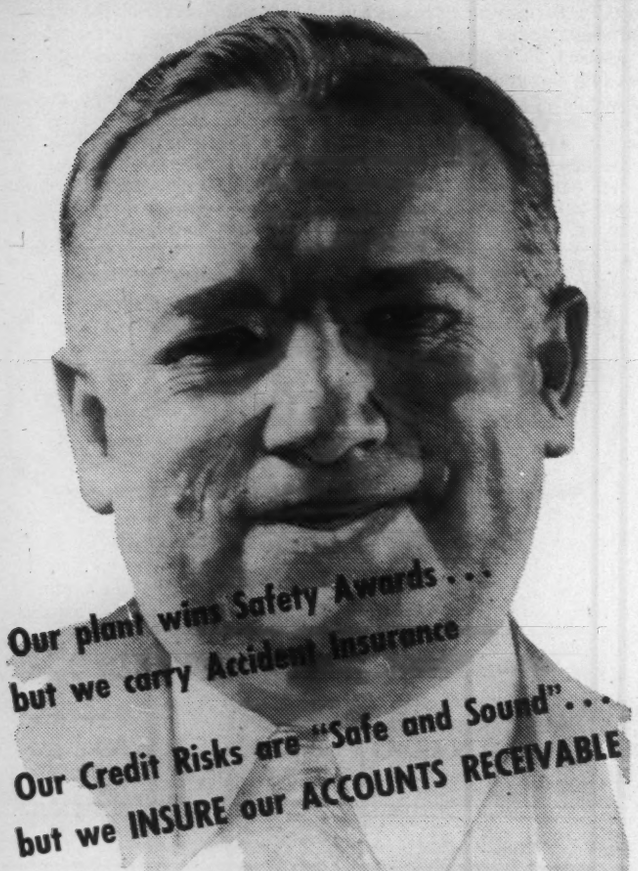
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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

INSURANCE

WHEN YOU COLLECT

FEW PEOPLE show much interest in the terms of their insurance policies until they have a claim to collect. Fortunately for them most claims are settled to their satisfaction: insurance organizations are well aware that nothing is so injurious to themselves and the business as a whole as a reputation for resisting or delaying payment of losses.

Sometimes, however, full agreement cannot be reached, and the matter is taken to the courts for determination. In one case, action was taken for the recovery of sickness benefits under a policy which provided that payments were to be made when the insured was "necessarily, strictly and continuously confined within the house."

In giving judgment for the insured for $1,125 and costs, the court held that recovery was not prevented because of exceptional and temporary absences from the house especially when ordered by a physician. The words need not be taken literally, the court held: the insured was not compelled to stay continuously within the four walls of his house under all circumstances. It was clear that he was confined to the house during the period under consideration. (1948 ILR 65)

In another case, the accident and sickness policy involved provided for a weekly indemnity of $25 "for the period during which insured is strictly confined within the house" and also one of $12.50 weekly for the period during which he was totally disabled although not confined within the house. In addition to the usual statutory conditions, the policy contained two clauses, E and F.

Clause E provided that if, following a period of disability, the insured was able to engage in his usual occupation for 30 days or more, any subsequent disability should be regarded as a new one; otherwise it should be regarded as a continuation of the original disability.

Clause F provided that the indemnities of the policy should not be payable for more than 52 weeks of any one continuous disability.

It was held that these two clauses limited the risks covered by the policy and were not variations of the statutory conditions; consequently, although not printed in accordance with the Ontario Insurance Act, they were binding on the insured. Having regard to the fact that insured's disability had begun on a certain date, and that there was no 30 day period during which he was able to engage in his usual occupation, the starting point of the disability was fixed as of the particular date and insured was not entitled to choose the 52 weeks of disability or fix the date of commencement.

In this case it was also held that the phrase "Strictly confined within the house" was to be regarded as quite restrictive. On the evidence, since the insured was in and out of the house during his disability, he was only entitled to the weekly indemnity of $12.50.

In another case, the insured had taken out an accident and health policy with an insurance association that contained a funeral cash benefit provision. The insured died of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the beneficiary made a claim for the money; the association denied liability. The terms of the policy provided that benefits were not payable for "(a) Treatment for . . . (b) Treatment for . . . (c) Treatment for . . . (d) Treatment for . . . (e) Tubercular diseases of any form . . . (f) Treatment by . . ." Judgment for the beneficiary was upheld by the BC Court of Appeal. (1949 ILR 1)

—*George Gilbert*

—CP

HALIBUT HIGH-LINER

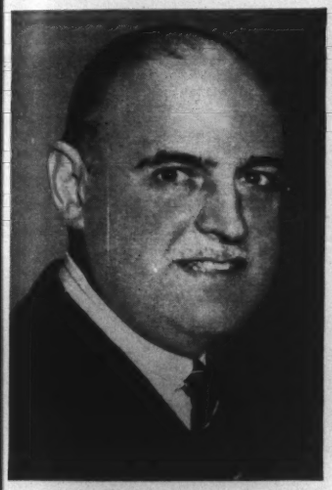
CREW members of the Lunenburg, NS, fishing schooner *Doris Susan*, unload part of a record halibut catch. Capt. Bernard Tanner, 32, (extreme right) and his crew made the 170,000 lb. haul on a five-day voyage.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

NECESSITY of a price increase in cotton goods unless raw cotton prices showed a downward trend in the near future was foreseen by G. Blair Gordon, President of **Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.**

Any decrease in operating costs through reductions in wage rates or other manufacturing expenses was "difficult to envisage" he said, and there was still no definite indication that the cost of raw cotton to be bought for manufacturing in October and later would be commensurate with present selling prices of cotton goods. "It appears only too likely that we may be forced to increase our present prices to bring them into line with raw cotton values unless those values take a definite downturn very shortly."

CONSOLIDATED net profits of $837,620, are reported by **British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.** for six months ended March 31, 1950,



ACCLAMATION: *A. L. A. Richardson heads Toronto Stock Exchange.*

compared with $610,052 for similar period a year ago. Earnings are after all charges including, in the period under review, $777,217 for depreciation and depletion and $590,802 for income taxes.

During the six months, the Pacific coast experienced one of the severest winters on record. This for a time hampered production in the company's sawmills, but production was well maintained for the period. All logging operations were forced down during the winter, some for over four months. Inventories of logs, however, have been sufficient to operate all manufacturing plants continuously.

RECORD sales and higher earnings are reported by **Standard Chemical Co.** for year ended March 31, 1950. Consolidated net profits of $685,213 compare with $631,436, in the preceding fiscal year. Results, including profits of a special or non-recurring nature ($81,741 in 1950 and $217,412 in 1949) are after providing $195,479 for depreciation and $248,000 for income taxes. Earnings from operations, before write-offs, were 66.7 per cent higher at $940,473.

Heroic Doctor Hauls Man from Gas-Filled Well

Dr. N. A. Stewart, of Davidson, Sask., WINS DOW AWARD

Digging a well, Adolph Shymko had reached a depth of about 40 feet when he was overcome by toxic gas fumes. Rescue attempts by two men failed . . . and Dr. Stewart was called to the scene.

He immediately secured a cable and ordered the others to lower him to the bottom. He lost consciousness about two thirds of the way down, but regained it at the bottom long enough to fasten a rope to Shymko's inert body. He then called to the men above who started to haul both of them to safety.

Dr. Stewart lost consciousness again when he was being pulled up, but recovered when he reached the surface. Shymko came to on the way to the hospital.

For deeds such as this, more than 185 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

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